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GRAND BANKS TO BUILD UP FISH TRADE

Newfoundland to Lift Slump by Campaign to Boost Its Staple Trade

DOMINION LAUNCHES PROSPERITY PROGRAM

Empire Board to Take Part in Setting Up New Research Institution

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. JOHN'S N. F.—Plans being made to revive Newfoundland's fish industry, which slumped from $10,250,000 in 1929 to half the amount last year, are regarded as of exceptional importance in view of the present critical state of the Dominion's finances.

In conjunction with the Empire Marketing Board, the Government has set up a Fishery Research Bureau at Bay Bulls, near St. John's, which will devise ways of increasing the catch and lowering cost of production, while expansion of export by brine freezing process is expected to increase marketing possibilities.

It is felt that the only hope of survival of the industry is adoption of new methods, and the Dominion has turned resolutely to the rejuvenation of what constitutes the chief means of livelihood of the people.

While the waters around the island abound in fish of many kinds—herring, salmon, halibut, haddock, squid, flounder and capelin—the prosecution of the cod fishery is the chief occupation.

Several factors in recent years have mitigated against the successful prosecution of this fishery. Catering mainly to the requirements of peoples living in tropical or subtropical countries, salt fish was assured of a market so long as it was impossible to find some similar food suppl. that would not be affected by the climate. The development of refrigeration has, however, resulted in competition with other products. Norway and Iceland, by improving the quality of their fish and by keeping down production costs, have become serious rivals, not only in the southern countries of Europe but in the West Indian and the Brazilian markets. In consequence, Newfoundland's trade has suffered a setback.

Pushing Brine Refrigeration

Partly from these causes and also because of the failure of the shore fishery in 1930, it has become necessary to plan effective ways for the country to recover its former supremacy in this trade. Private enterprise in the last two years has shown what can be accomplished by means of the brine freezing process, but this development has largely been confined to the marketing of salmon, of which about 3,000,000 pounds was disposed of in the English market last season. But as fresh fillets of cod have already been shipped to some American cities with successful results, it is not impossible that before long this product will find its way to those markets which up to now have relied exclusively upon the dried salt fish.

The new research bureau, under the direction of Dr. H. Thompson of the Empire Marketing Board, with five other investigators will be engaged in marine biological investigations for the next two years. Valuable information along the same lines is being obtained by the United States cutter General Green, engaged in ice patrol work, and at the same time securing data on ocean depths and temperatures in the coastal waters and fishing banks.

Raising of Standard

During the session of the Dominion Legislature which has just closed, an act was passed for the licensing of exporters of salt cod, and the standardizing and grading of the product. The practice in recent years of buying fish from the fishermen on what is known as the "tal qual" system, that is, one price for the lot with little regard to the quality, has had the result of lessening interest in the curing of the product. Standardization, it is believed, will not only enable Newfoundland fish to regain the place which it formerly held, but will also result in making the occupation of the fishermen more remunerative.

The chief industries of Newfoundland today are the fisheries and the manufacture of newsprint. The value of the newsprint export in 1930 was $15,956,000. The figures would suggest that the newsprint, rather than the fishing industry, was of the greater importance to the country. The fact has to be taken into account, however, that the whole of the returns from the fisheries remain in Newfoundland, whereas while the newsprint operations provide a considerable amount of labor, practically the whole of the profits go to outside shareholders.

NEW PLANE SPEED RECORD REPORTED

CALSHOT, Eng., May 25 (AP)—The world's airplane speed record of 357 miles an hour, made by Squadron Leader August H. Orlebar in 1929, was reported today to have been broken several times by pilots in training for the Schneider Cup races.

While the figures have not been given out, it was understood that pilots exceeded 360 miles an hour while driving racing seaplanes in trial flights.

ROME'S POPULATION GAINS

ROME, May 23 (AP)—This city has gained more than 250,000 in population in the past 10 years and 57,000 since last year. A census just completed gives a total population of 971,645.

Largest U. S. Wheat Grower Plants 10,000 Acres to Flax

Sows No Spring Wheat and Declares Greater Profit Lies in the Substitute Crop—Urges Other Farmers to Follow Suit

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 25—Responding to the call of the Federal Farm Board to reduce wheat acreage in the face of the glut in the world market, the largest wheat farm in the United States sowed not one grain of spring wheat this year, according to Thomas D. Campbell, president of the Campbell Farming Corporation, of Hardin, Mont. This corporation farm cultivates 95,000 acres in wheat and flax. It uses 56 tractors, 500 plows, 72 binders, 21 combines, 9 threshing machines, 200 wagons and 12 motor-trucks.

The 10,000 acres which it ordinarily lays down in spring wheat will go into flax this year, which will be a far more profitable crop than wheat, Mr. Campbell said. The farm already has 30,000 acres of excellent winter wheat coming along, however, he said.

Mr. Campbell is in New York to attend the National Foreign Trade Council meeting next week. He is chief American adviser to the Russian Government in agriculture, having developed machine farming in the United States upon a larger scale than anyone else.

The proposal of the Russian delegates to the London conference of wheat exporting nations was reasonable in general, Mr. Campbell said, discussing the wheat situation generally. The proposal was that the exporting nations agree to export quotas for each, and that the markets be divided between them. Sooner or later, Mr. Campbell said, the exporting nations must come to some such accord.

"I think, however, that the Russian demand that it be allowed to assume the position in the market held before the war should be construed rather as a bargaining offer than an ultimatum," he continued. "Certainly, the Russians cannot expect Canada to go back to the place she held in pre-war days, for wheat export has come to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

DR. MacINTOSH LOSES HIS FIGHT FOR CITIZENSHIP

Yale Professor, Canadian, Reserved Right to Refuse to Bear Arms

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court today declared the Rev. Dr. Douglas C. MacIntosh, a Canadian, Baptist minister and professor of theology at Yale, excluded from naturalization because of his refusal to bear arms in all circumstances in defense of the United States.

Marie A. Bland, a Canadian war nurse, also was declared excluded from naturalization today by the Supreme Court because of her refusal to bear arms in all circumstances in defense of the United States.

George Sutherland, associate justice, in delivering the majority opinion said the oath of allegiance must be taken without mental reservation. He declared that an applicant must be willing to support the Government in time of war as well as in time of peace.

The applicant, he said, cannot be permitted to [illegible] ernment. Dr. MacIntosh had said in declining to bear the [illegible] arms that he first must [illegible] and decide for himself whether the particular war in which the United States might be engaged was a just one.

"Mr. [illegible] said an applicant for naturalization must be willing to respond to the call when he is lawfully required to do so.

Mr. Sutherland said the case was ruled by the famous decision in the Rosika Schwimmer case. She was also denied the right to citizenship because she refused to take up arms.

Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice, dissented, giving his reasons at length. It was not a question of the power of Congress to require military service, Mr. Hughes said, but whether it had required all applicants to agree to take up arms.

The Chief Justice said Congress had not made such a requirement and that the court was not required to give effect to executive department rulings prescribing a promise to bear arms.

Mr. Sutherland said that while war is "abominable," no method to render it impossible had been found. Congress must decide, he said, who will bear arms in case of war, and the individual cannot be permitted to decide so long as it is necessary to the life of the nation in the event of war to provide fighting forces.

Military service, he said, always must be regulated by Congress, which alone has the right to determine who must bear arms in defense of the Government.

The court today ruled that Thomas W. Cunningham, former Philadelphia Sheriff, must come to Washington for trial on charges of contempt of the Senate arising from his refusal to reveal the source of $50,000 he contributed to the 1926 senatorial primary campaign of William S. Vare.

Idle Railway Land Turned to Gardens

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 25—Railroad yards beautified by blossoming potato plants and cabbage patches will greet the eyes of travelers on the Milwaukee road of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company this summer if a plan of the railroad's committee for relief among the unemployed proves popular.

The railroad has just issued instructions to superintendents to give former employees and part-time workers the free use of company property, not needed for railroad purposes, to be used for garden plots. Considerable acreage adjacent to the road's rights of way and in the railroad yards, it was said, is made available by this order.

Garden clubs are being formed under auspices of the Milwaukee Road Women's Clubs at many places along the system, it is said, and seeds are furnished free by the clubs to those unable to purchase them.

NANKING CHIEFS JOIN MOVEMENT AGAINST CHIANG

Sun Fo and Chen Go to Canton to Aid Formation of Opposition Régime

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI, May 25—Gradual assembly of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang and reorganizationist leaders at Canton is consolidating the anti-Nanking movement, which is likely to result in positive action within the next week or two. Contrary to published reports, Sun Fo, Railways Minister, and Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of the Hankow National Government, have proceeded not on a mission to the anti-Chiang [illegible] which has been [illegible] Chen Chi-tang at Canton, but where it is stated efforts have been initiated to raise funds to finance the anti-Nanking expedition.

Opinion inclines to the view that war is inevitable unless something extraordinary happens, but President Chiang Kai-shek's firm control of the Yangtse Central China situation, and the Government reins, is not likely to result in an easy surrender of his office, even if the volume of the opposition proves formidable.

The initiative must emanate from Canton, where the inability to reconcile its own differences has militated against an effective military move, although the volume of anti-Chiang Kai-shek opposition in the country cannot be denied.

Northwest Canners Unite Sales Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 25—Six canning organizations in Oregon and Washington have unified their sales efforts through a grower-owned and controlled regional cooperative to be known as the North Pacific Canners & Packers, Inc., of Portland, Ore., the Federal Fard Board announced today.

The associations that are members of the new regional are Washington Canners Cooperative, Vancouver, Wash.; Gresham Berry Growers, Gresham, Ore.; Springbrook Packing Company, Springbrook, Ore.; Silverton Food Products Company, Inc., Silverton, Ore.; Puyallup and Summers Fruit Growers' Association, Puyallup, Ore.; and Stayton Canning Company Cooperative, Stayton, Ore.

The six associations handled a business aggregating about $3,000,000 during the 1930-31 season. Sixteen different kinds of fruits and vegetables are delivered to these cooperatives by member growers.

STATE PURCHASER SELECTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—A. S. Brower, comptroller of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, has been appointed head of the new state purchasing agency. When he asked for this department, Governor Gardner told the General Assembly that it would save the State $400,000 a year.

BOSTON, CHINS UP, VIEWS GREAT AIR SHOW OVER CITY

Thousands See Planes Duck and Dodge—Other New England Cities Visited

BY LIEUT. VOLNEY D. HURD

Pursuit Pilot with the American Expeditionary Force in France, Now Aviation and Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston was filled today with citizens with upturned faces. More than 700 huge motors droned across the skies above the city, in groups of V's. The Army air parade was on!

The lowering skies of yesterday had lifted, providing a good "ceiling." Occasional spots of blue could be seen. Shortly after noon, after buzzing activity at the Boston airport, the observation planes took off and were soon joined by pursuit planes and then a spectacular pre-parade air show was staged.

Busy little pursuit ships dove on the observation planes and their observers and pilots attempted to ward off the attack. Then came defense pursuit planes to chase the attackers away. Twisting, diving and banking vertically, these winged forces wheeled like a group of seagulls over a feeding ground.

The roar of the motors turned into metallic whines when attack dives were started. The air rushing through the propellers made the motors turn up beyond their normal limit and the metal propellers vibrated at their tips with the force of the dive. The result was a whine that was as elusive as it was intense.

Difficult to Locate Whine

It was difficult to find out from what direction these whining roars came, for in their making they seemed to acquire a non-directional quality. Looking at a dive overhead the roar would seem to come from some point behind one.

After a half hour of this the planes responded to take their places in the great armada which was [illegible] assembly on Bolling Field and Hartford began to [illegible]

World Peace Day Plea Stirred By MacDonald's Talk

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, May [illegible] day as symbolic of the [illegible] and wider contacts of humanity is foreshadowed here.

"We have progressed beyond the national independence ideal," it is pointed out in an ecitorial in the London Daily Herald this morning, "which is expressed in America's Fourth of July, France's July 14, and Britain's Empire Day, when each nation's thoughts are concentrated on some great achievement or aspiration. Now it should be possible to capitalize the abounding good will and pacific aspiration in all nations, to advance a step further and mark one day in each year for united endeavor, to be worthy of our professions, and the deepest worship at the altar of peace."

The date chosen might be, as Garvin proposed formerly in the Observer, Aug. 27, the anniversary of the signature of the Kellogg Pact.

Treasures of Ancient Grecian Art Sought in Excavations at Athens

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, May 25 — The long-awaited excavations in ancient Athens began today, starting below the hill of the Thesaum to the north and east of the site cleared by the German archaeologist, Dr. Wilhelm Dörpfeld.

Dr. T. Leslie Shear of Princeton, who is directing the operations, says he expects the pickax will disclose many secrets in bringing to the surface the remains of public buildings, monuments and works of art described by ancient writers. All of the area to be excavated, about 25 acres, is divided between the Greek Archaeological Society and the American School of Classical Studies here, the former taking the eastern part where they had previously done extensive work, and the latter the western part, identified with the so-called Greek market place.

The American section includes more than 300 parcels of land, mostly occupied by buildings. In their efforts to locate monuments the excavators have to rely upon the leadership of Dr. Shear, rather than on any ancient author such as Pausanias, whose indications cannot be taken as a sure guide, as his method of description was eclectic, and he did not aim at writing a guidebook.

The chief aim of these first labors is to locate the royal stoa, or portico, of Zeus Eleutherios, and the temple of Apollo Patroos, after which another section will be dug to discover the Metroön, or temple of the mother of the gods, and the Bouleutherion, or council chamber of the Five Hundred.

Judging from the enormous volume of work, the excavations of the area will take several decades. Every year six months will be given to excavating and six months to studying and classifying the objects discovered, the Americans to provide the "sinews" of the excavations and pay for the land and buildings expropriated, and in compensation "they are to receive the moral satisfaction of being able to add to human knowledge new and precious elements by bringing to light exquisite treasures of ancient art and history," said Dr. Shear.

Texas, Proud as a Nation, Prouder as a State

Upper, Jordan-Ellison Company, Austin, Tex.

HISTORY ANTEDATES THAT OF THE UNITED STATES

Top—Austin, the Capital of Texas, Presents a Bold but Artistic Sky Line. The State Capitol Dominates It. Center—Texas Has Much to Do With the Running Perhaps of Your Automobile or Motorboat or Your Airplane. The Oil Gusher in Action Shows That When Texas Starts Anything, It "Busts" Right Out. Bottom—El Paso, Which Is Farther From Texarkana in Texas Than Is Chicago, Has a Strong Mexican Flavor in Its Architecture and Surroundings. The Picture Shows a Part of the Residential Section.

Texas Seeks State Funding To Help Finance Celebration Of 100 Years of Independence

Citizens Planning for Great Centennial Centering in Four Cities and Radiating All Over State in 1936, and Going Back to the Days of La Salle

BY HERBERT EDISON WILLIAMS

[illegible] Monitor Bureau

[illegible] May 25—[illegible] packed to convince non-Texans of the [illegible] nationality of the state area, the diversity of its natural resources, the progressiveness of its people and the [illegible] of its history.

It is argued that a centennial celebration, which not only will bring [illegible] numbers of tourists to the State, but will induce them to travel from city to city on its highways and railroads, partake of its hospitality and share in its solemn memorials, will

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Motorcar Output Decreases 34 P. C. For World in 1930

WASHINGTON, May 25 — World production of automobiles in 1930 decreased 34.6 per cent from the record output of 1929, the Department of Commerce announced today.

The total number of cars produced fell from 6,277,451 to 4,109,231. A heavy decline in purchasing power in the principal export markets, resulting from decreased raw-commodity prices, together with the general economic recession in domestic markets, is credited by the department with responsibility for the condition.

The necessity of developing new mechanical improvements and attractions for the buying public became evident. There was a definite tendency to make new models represent more value for the consumers' purchase price. European manufacturers developed more six and eight-cylinder cars. Their new models showed a closer resemblance to American types in some respects, while several American models revealed the adoption of a body design resembling that of some continental models.

England displaced France as the leading European producer, the department's figures show. Although American production decreased 37 per cent during the year from the record high output of 1929, factories in the United States manufactured more than 14 times as many vehicles as were produced in England, which ranked second among manufacturing countries. Exports from the United States decreased more than 55 per cent but were more than five times as great as exports from Canada and more than seven times as great as exports from France, the leading European exporting country.

The United States-Canadian share of the world's automobile production amounted to 85.3 per cent in 1930. Fifteen other countries increased their share from 10.5 per cent in 1929 to 14.6 per cent in 1930. Every leading automobile manufacturing nation, with the exception of England, registered declines in production in 1930.

Figures for the United States and Canada show that the smaller models, the roadster and coupé, are becoming more and more the favorites.

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WOMEN INDORSE UNIFORM STATUS ON NATIONALITY

Draft Report Adopted at Paris for Submission to League of Nations

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, May 25—Nine leaders of women's movements in various countries have completed a three-day session in Paris, during which they have prepared a draft report on the nationality of married women for presentation to the League of Nations at Geneva, July 2. The conference was held at Reid Hall, the American University Women's headquarters here.

The report recommends modifying the Hague convention of 1930 in order to establish a uniform nationality status for married women in all nations.

The conference was presided over by Madame Maria Verone of the International Council of Women. Dr. Nellie Schreiber Pabre of the International Federation of University Women acted as secretary. Other members of the conference were Dr. Losa Welch Strauss of Palestine, representing the All-Asia Conference of Women; Miss Crystal MacMillan of London, representing the International Federation of University Women; Madame Betsy Bakkanort, member of the Dutch Parliament, representing the International Suffrage Alliance; Miss Dorothy Evans of the Equal Rights International Association of London; Madame Suzanne Grinberg of the International Suffrage Alliance of Paris; Miss Alice Paul of Washington, representing the Inter-American Commission of Women, and Miss Enfield of the International Women's Cooperative Guild of London.

The principal countries in which women may now retain their own nationality after marriage are France, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, the United States, Norway and Finland. A bill now before the British Parliament makes similar provision. The League of Nations is expected to make recommendations to its members, which will lead to uniform legislation on this subject.

Mexico to Take Part In Arms Conference

MEXICO CITY, May 25 (By U. P.) —Mexico will accept the invitation of the League of Nations to participate in the forthcoming disarmament conference, Genaro Estrada, Foreign Secretary, told the United Press.

The invitation revived speculation here as to whether Mexico was likely to become a member of the League, but Señor Estrada declared the Government was not considering such a move. He added that his Government had not been asked to join.

Previously, it was pointed out, when the League made overtures to Mexico on membership, the fact that Mexico had not been invited when the League was first formed, and also the fact the League Covenant recognizes the Monroe Doctrine, resulted in a rejection. However, Mexico has maintained an observer at Geneva for the last two years.

PROMOTIONS DENIED, POSTAL CLERKS SAY

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP) —A complaint that the Post Office Department is taking advantage of a technicality in the law to deny promotions to nearly 1000 clerks has been laid before President Hoover by Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

BRITISH AID REICH PEACE NEGOTIATOR

Henderson Backs Curtius Against Polish Demand on Minorities Issue

GENEVA TO RETAIN SUPERVISORY PLAN

Action Strengthens Position of Parliamentary Rule in German Republic

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA, May 25—Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, at the closing moments Saturday of one of the most successful sessions of the League of Nations Council, safeguarded the continuance of Dr. Julius Curtius in the German Cabinet, and perhaps prevented catastrophic consequences in Germany, by administering a sharp rebuke to Poland over the Upper Silesian minorities question.

The position of the German Foreign Minister here had been becoming more and more difficult as the week passed and Saturday, when Polish and French delegates launched a fierce opposition to Dr. Curtius's efforts to obtain continuance of the Council's supervision of Polish redress to German minorities, the situation for the German looked the blackest.

In a succession of speeches, which became increasingly acrimonious, Polish and German delegates fought over the former's attempts to have the Council wash its hands of the Upper Silesian issues. T. Yoshizawa of Japan, rapporteur on this issue, which concentrates more difficulties than almost any other heritage of the peace treaties, definitely supported the Polish desire to declare the matter closed. His report in effect gave the Polish Government a vote of confidence.

Henderson Takes Chair

But at the last moment Mr. Henderson, who had taken the presidency to enable Dr. Curtius to argue freely as the German representative, intervened with a speech which hit harder and straighter from the shoulder than any other in League memory.

Mr. Henderson fully supported Dr. Curtius's wish to have more time to examine the Polish report on its reformative activities which was only submitted four days ago. He blamed the Polish Government for its delay and charged the French representative, François Poncet, who had made what all felt ill-advised criticisms of Dr. Curtius, with entire lack of logic.

The British representative did not forget to introduce a touch of humor at this point by blaming the vast Geneva machinery which has imposed heavy burdens upon Dr. Curtius as president of the Council.

But with the utmost emphasis Mr. Henderson declared supervision of Polish treatment of Silesian minorities had been made a League responsibility at the January session and the League must continue to exercise control.

The Polish representative, in opposing Dr. Curtius, had stated that adjournment of the question now—that is to say continuance of League supervision—would rid the Polish Government of responsibility if further unhappy incidents occur.

Polish Position Attacked

Mr. Henderson attacked this assertion almost fiercely, saying: "I will say to the Polish Government that they cannot rid themselves of this responsibility." While the Polish and French delegates had maintained that removal of the Council's mandate would pacify Upper Silesia, Mr. Henderson affirmed that continuance of the same supervision imposed on Poland by the January council would probably be more likely to secure pacification.

Except in the narrowest Nationalistic circles Mr. Henderson's two-fisted intervention is welcomed as one of the most splendid episodes in League history. Certainly it sent every German journalist running to the telephone to emblazon the news of a German victory on the front pages of German papers, and after a week of disappointments it is generally agreed that this alone could safeguard Dr. Curtius.

The full gravity of the position of the Bruening Cabinet, indeed of constitutional government in Germany, is sincerely admitted by every German authority here. To perpetuate German faith in the League and confidence in the policy of coöperation with the former Allied states it was necessary to affirm that the League was not completely under the domination of France and its military satellites.

A Season of Achievements

Besides preserving the German Government Mr. Henderson's intervention restores the validity of the League's treatment of minorities in general and augurs well for consideration of the Ukrainian outrages which will be brought up at the September Council meeting.

The Council's curtain fell on the highest note of the entire week and full satisfaction with the labors of the present session was expressed widely here.

The customs union has been sent to the Hague Court; political passions have been thoroughly subdued; comprehensive economic plans intended to supplement, if not replace the customs union, have been inaugurated; Mr. Henderson as the man of the hour has been elected president of the disarmament conference.

This list of achievements speaks eloquently for the increasing prestige, authority, objectivity and effectiveness of the Geneva sessions.

NEW YORK SEES PLANES DARKEN SKY IN SWARMS

Ceiling So Low People in Tall Buildings Look Down on Fliers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 25—Under a canopy of pearl gray clouds, flying at about 100 miles an hour above the dull, lead-colored waters of the Hudson River and New York Bay, 597 airplanes of the First Air Division of the Army Air Corps passed in parade before several million persons here Saturday.

For many hours before the huge bomber which heralded the procession appeared in the north, thousands of persons had been scanning the skies closely from vantage points, such as both sides of the Hudson River, Battery Park, Governors Island, parks and roofs. The towers of the Empire State, the Chrysler and Woolworth Buildings were crowded.

On account of unfavorable weather conditions, Brig.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, assistant chief of the Army Air Service, postponed the take-off from 1:26 p. m., as originally planned, to 4:30.

At 5:45 the leading bomber appeared. Approaching the Battery, the bomber flung a thin wisp of dark smoke into the air which gradually uncurled and hung like a long, feathery plume against the sky. As it swung down the Brooklyn coast on its way to Floyd Bennett Field, the city's new $4,000,000 airport where dedication and opening ceremonies were under way, a pursuit wing of 45 planes led by Maj. George Brett appeared against the heavily banked clouds in the north.

Behind the pursuits came a bombardment wing led by Maj. J. H. Price, and for the next 15 or 20 minutes the planes came—in wings, groups and scattered squadrons—flying steadily toward the southwest, where they disappeared in the gray mists.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh led the fourth wing of the parade, the air unit of the Missouri National Guard.

The pursuit planes looked like swarms of gnats racing after the majestically heavy bombers, and away over to the west a single scout plane escorted each group from a distance like some cautious, tutelary genius.

Watchers from some of the highest buildings in Manhattan were higher than the lowest tiers of airplanes and had the novel experience of witnessing an aerial parade from above. Many of the formations appeared to persons on the highest towers like broad stairways, as the succeeding lines of airplanes flew above those in front so as to avoid the backwash of air from the propellers.

When the airplanes reached Floyd Bennett Field, there was a brief review before Mayor James J. Walker, representatives of the Federal Government, the army and navy, the marine corp, several foreign visitors and municipal officials.

Flying at an altitude of about 600 feet, the leading sections flew past the Administration Building and before the reviewing stand. For 14 minutes the airplanes cruised out of the dusk and mists and wheeled in stately circles into review formation before the stands, while several thousand persons, packed on the roof of the Administration Building, in the seats and on the field, looked on.

Then, sweeping over and past the field, the airplanes disappeared in the dull gray horizon and a few miles farther on broke formation to turn back toward their bases, where they arrived as closely to schedule as they took off two hours before. By 7:30 p. m. all but a few stragglers were back at their fields, their pilots had reported to their commanders and were through for the day. After the commanders had checked up on their various air units, they reported to headquarters at Mitchel Field for a conference with General Foulois and to receive orders for the flight to New England on Sunday.

Oglethorpe Honors Seven With Degrees

ATLANTA, Ga., May 25 (AP)—Oglethorpe University last night bestowed honorary degrees upon seven persons.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gilmer, of New Orleans, who writes a syndicated advisory column under the name of Dorothy Dix, received the degree of Doctor of Letters.

Degrees of Doctor of Commercial Science were awarded to Barron G. Collier, advertising executive and capitalist; Ivy Ledbetter Lee, New York publicist, and Fowler McCormick, financier, grandson of the inventor of the harvesting machine.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard University astronomer, and Dr. Albert Edwin Smith, president of Ohio Northern University, received degrees of Doctors of Laws. The Rev. Joseph T. Dendy, North Carolina minister, was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

SILVER TERMED END TO MEXICO'S ILLS

MEXICO CITY, May 25 (AP)—The fact that 65 per cent of the world's minted gold is held by France and the United States makes necessary a return to a generalized silver monetary system at fixed ratio of exchange, Constantino Perez Duarte, treasury expert, said in a statement today.

He said the decrease in silver production in Mexico was a principal reason for the economic crisis this country is experiencing, pointing out that production of metals here last March fell $6,500,000 below the value of metals mined in March of last year.

NEW BRYN MAWR FACULTY IS NAMED

BRYN MAWR, Pa., May 25 (AP)—Marion Edwards Park, president of Bryn Mawr College, yesterday announced the appointment of nine additional members to the faculty for next year.

The new professors and their present locations include: Dr. Jane Dewey, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, physics; Dr. Paul Weiss, Harvard University, philosophy; Dr. Edward Warburg, Harvard, history of art.

HOME PROBLEMS ARE MOST VITAL, FARRELL HOLDS

United States Steel Head Pleads for Interest in Trade Convention

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 25—The United States gradually is entering a period of increasing trade activity, having passed the worst of the industrial depression, according to James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation and chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council in a radio address over a nation-wide hookup last night. Mr. Farrell made a plea for widespread interest in the proceedings of the eighteenth national foreign trade convention which opens at the Commodore Hotel here Wednesday.

"If we could solve our own problems we should avoid controversies that can have no immediate and practical effects upon American trade," Mr. Farrell declared. "Our recovery is not wholly conditional upon the solution of problems in other lands. We possess within ourselves the power to lead the world trade recovery. This power, to be effective, must be directed to the solution of our own domestic situation. If we would aid the world our efforts must begin at home.

"I am convinced that our worst experiences are behind us and that we are gradually entering upon a period of increasing trade activity. We face the future with greater confidence than in 1914, when our first national foreign trade convention met. Our industrial system had not then reached its high level of productivity. The foundations of our foreign trade had not then been laid.

"It is now essential to our prosperity as a nation that we find markets overseas for at least 10 per cent of the total production of our farms and industries. Through the development and growth of our industries, our exports of manufacturers represent 50 per cent of our total exports.

"There is a keen desire among leaders of industry to find a means whereby the effects of violent fluctuations in world trade may be neutralized or mitigated in the future. Time and patience are required in the solution of this problem. Unemployment is an economic condition which is a challenge to the constructive thought of modern times.

"The large increase in deposits in our savings banks, to mention only one favorable symptom, shows that we possess within ourselves the power to speed revival of business at home. Discussions which lead no way have tended to excite apprehensions which have no solid foundation in fact, which testify to the unimpaired economic strength and sound business structure of our country.

"I feel confident that the addresses and discussions, by men of wide practical experience in foreign trade at the National Foreign Trade Convention this week, will have an encouraging effect upon our overseas commerce, upon which our continued prosperity as a people largely depends."

Green Praises Farrell For 'Revealing' Pay Cuts

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—The leader of organized labor and the head of one of America's greatest industrial corporations stand aligned against employers who attempt wage reductions. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, Saturday, gave his approval to charges of James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, that "big standard companies" have not maintained wage scales. He said Mr. Farrell's statement should have a most "stabilizing and profound effect."

"Mr. Farrell classifies the action of those who are reducing wages as a 'pretty cheap sort of business,'" Mr. Green said. "Labor charges them with violating the agreement made with the people of the United States through their Chief Executive, the President. . . . I am glad President Farrell exposed this sniping in wages. No one could bring it out into the open quite as effectively as he.

"Through such exposure the public is given an opportunity to understand with what little regard some employers hold a solemn convenant made with the people."

The federation previously had charged certain interests were contemplating a general reduction in wages, despite the agreement obtained in 1930 by President Hoover from labor and capital that wages would be kept on the same level during the depression.

Meanwhile, the railroads, which William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, understands plan no general reduction in wages, went forward in a move to seek rate readjustments to increase revenues. They contend additional funds are needed to maintain the wage scales.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on Saturday discussed informally with members of the Interstate Commerce Commission the study being made by eastern carriers looking to the rate readjustment.

ARGENTINA OBSERVES INDEPENDENCE DAY

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., May 25 (By U. P.)—The 121st anniversary of the independence of Argentina, being celebrated here today, calls for more pomp and ceremony than has been displayed on similar occasions for years. The principal features include a parade of 12,000 troops, a demonstration of marching by several battalions of the newly formed Argentine Civic Legion, the release of 3000 carrier pigeons with the national flag painted on their wings, and all-day aerial exhibitions of 100 civilian and military planes.

Schools and business institutions are to be closed; special lighting arrangements made on the principal streets, and fireworks displayed tonight in the different parks of the city. A special gala performance of "Hamlet" at the Colon Opera, is planned for the evening. Festivities opened last night with a state banquet attended by President Jose Uriburu.

R. TAIT McKENZIE DROPS COLLEGE TASK

PHILADELPHIA, May 25 (AP)—R. Tait McKenzie, noted sculptor and director of the department of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania since 1904, has announced his resignation from the university.

[illegible] resignation, effective [illegible] was made, it was stated, so that he could devote more time to sculpture, a career in which he is internationally known.

SPALDING CUTS HOURS AND WAGES

CHICOPEE, Mass., May 25 (AP)—The A. G. Spalding & Bros. sporting goods manufacturers, announced today a reduction of working schedules from 48 to 40 hours weekly, effective June 1. At the same time salaried employees will receive a pay reduction of 10 per cent. The company employs about 1,000.

LARGE AMERICAN WHEAT PLANTER TURNING TO FLAX

(Continued from Page 1)

assume too large a part in her national economy for her to relinquish it.

"Personally, I would suggest that the United States delegation at the conference ask for the appointment of an international committee to study the export situation and report back to another conference in Washington early in the summer. I think it might be well not to take any irrevocable action before public sentiment has had time to crystallize.

"As long as the Grain Stabilization Corporation continues to hold a huge surplus of wheat—somewhere between 120,000,000 bushels and 180,000,000 bushels—it cannot be said that the United States is out of the export market, and so long as this wheat must be sold abroad, it must be bid against that of other wheat producers. That cannot help but act as a bear factor upon price. It seems clear to me that the farm board should be willing to cooperate."

It would be even better for the world and for the United States, Mr. Campbell said, if the farm board were to lock up the wheat held by the Grain Stabilization Corporation until a "bad" year came along, when the additional supply of wheat would quickly be absorbed.

Mr. Campbell also put in a strong recommendation to grow flax. The United States produces 27,000,000 bushels of flax a year, on an average, he said, and uses 40,000,000 bushels. The duty of 65 cents a bushel on imported flax protects the home market and makes it highly profitable to raise.

International Wheat Conference Agrees on Way to Watch Markets

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, May 25—Although no immediate relief for wheat exporters' difficulties was visible as a result of the conference of 11 countries at Canada House, London, a continuous contact for the future is insured by a standing committee set up by an unanimous resolution of the conference, which ended here Saturday. Definite recommendations have been made that all governments be represented with a view to the establishment of a central bureau or clearing house designed by the pooling of information to prevent undue speculation and uncertainty in marketing operations.

O. Morgan Fergusson, M. Cunard, chairman, explained [illegible] arrange to [illegible] to recommend a [illegible] to the governments represented.

secondly, when wheat being produced than can be sold at a profit; thirdly, absence of adequate information regarding sowings, quantities of wheat likely to be placed on the market; fourthly, the present unstable conditions of the wheat market.

The conference considers the resolution continues that, where possible, reduction in areas devoted to wheat crops should be made by whatever method seems best suited to each individual country, and that there should be a more intensive exploration of all avenues for the further utilization of wheat.

The resolution concludes by affirming that information gathered and supplied regarding the unloading of stocks of wheat at all important points, areas sown, and crop prospects, will materially assist orderly marketing. The week's discussions may be said to have begun and ended on this note, namely, the desirability of orderly marketing.

Farm Leaders Skeptical About Wheat Agreement

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Agricultural leaders today place little confidence in the agreement at the International Wheat Conference to "reduce acreage wherever possible" or in the ability of nations to enforce such a program.

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said the scheme was not popular even in this country which recommended it to the conference.

"There is only one solution for the wheat problem," he said, "and that is neither acreage reduction nor agreement on export quotas. It is cooperative marketing. Put the market volume of a commodity in the hands of a strong national sales agency which can control its flow into consumer channels and the producer will be assured of every cent his product is worth. If that price yields him a profit, he will continue to produce; if it does not, he will get out of the competition until it does.

"You can't get the producer of any commodity to go out of business or curtail his output so long as he is making money."

Reduction in World's Wheat Acreage Forecast

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—A reduction in world wheat acreage outside Russia and China for the 1931-32 season was said by the Department of Agriculture today to be definitely in prospect, the decrease being approximately 2 per cent and the total producing area aggregating 181,865,000 acres, as against 185,276,000 acres last year.

FINANCE MINISTER RESIGNS

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 23 (By U. P.)—Finance Minister Canelas offered his resignation to President Salamanca yesterday.

BOSTON, CHINS UP, VIEWS GREAT AIR SHOW OVER CITY

(Continued from Page 1)

the procession took 20 or more minutes to pass any given point.

Every necessary precaution had been taken by the various state authorities to insure safety during these maneuvers. The Registrar of Motor Vehicles for a week had been issuing orders to watch out for driving and not try to progress along the road with one eye on the street and the other in the air.

All local airplanes had been ordered to stay on the ground for the day. Yachts, pleasure boats and all other privately owned vessels were forbidden to anchor or move along the course over which the maneuvers were held, with the United States Coast Guard enforcing these restrictions. The reason for this was to keep open water lanes for the ships to come down in if an emergency required a forced landing. The whole route of the parade and the maneuvers was planned along over bodies of water which would permit emergency landings without danger to the people below.

Finally the procession drew away from the city. Some of the formations headed north to give Maine and New Hampshire a show. The others returned to their fields in Hartford and Springfield to get ready to go back to New York.

As they passed, the housetops began to assume a normal appearance. Traffic in Boston streets began to move at its normal pace. A brief hour or two and the Boston air maneuvers had ended and their units passed out of sight into thin air.

Connecticut Dedicates 165-Acre Air Field

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn., May 25—Rentschler Field, Connecticut's newest contribution to the progress of aviation, was officially dedicated here, yesterday, in the presence of many of the nation's foremost air experts.

Dedicatory addresses were launched at a banquet attended by 2000 guests, immediately following the arrival of a contingent of army air pilots who will be stationed here during the huge New England air carnival. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics; Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, and Gov. Wilbur L. Cross were the leading speakers.

Covering more than 165 acres, Connecticut's new field was said to compare favorably with the best in the country in equipment. Its two hangars provide space sufficient to house the largest airplanes. The field is named after Frederick Brant Rentschler, president of the United Aircraft and Transport Corporation, called a "wise and careful guide to aviation during its trying years of development."

An impressive parade of planes, a feature of the dedicatory exercises, repeatedly drowned out the voices of the speakers with the roar of their motors. By nightfall 51 army planes had landed at the field.

Freshman Camp Urged Instead of 'Hazing'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Freshman camp, now a pre-semester requirement, and athletics, henceforth will replace traditional class "scraps" and hazing as means of promoting acquaintances on the University of Rochester Men's College campus, if proposals outlined by the student traditions committee on May 20 are carried out.

The committee already had barred interclass rivalry for the remainder of the college year, describing it as a "nuisance," and called upon students and the 1932 traditions committee to test a policy of friendly relationships in its stead next year.

Class "battles" serve no useful purpose, while rivalry "interferes with scholastic work and misleads the public as to the interests of college students," the committee said.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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SAVE MONEY ON YOUR CALIFORNIA TRIP

Pullman tourist sleeping car leaves Washington daily. Unusual opportunity to make trip cheaply and comfortably. Pullman fares about half. Round trip summer fares now in effect. One way Washington to Los Angeles or San Francisco $92.54 via Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston, El Paso. Also special coach fare $77.78, good in standard or tourist cars to New Orleans and in coaches beyond. Write for illustrated booklet "L." D. D. COFFMAN, Passenger Agent, WASHINGTON-SUNSET ROUTE, 15th and K St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RUPERT HUGHES
Author of "George Washington," etc.
says: "You have given radiance, thrill, and poignancy to true love, loyalty, honor, honesty and self-sacrifice—emotions sadly in need of a little theatrical encouragement. I was profoundly stirred, deeply touched, and left the theatre prouder and fonder of my fellow beings."
CHANNING POLLOCK'S Big Hit—THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
APOLLO, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:40, $1 to $3 (Incl. Sat.) Mats. at 2:35; Wed. $1 to $2; Sat. $1 to $3.50
Phone for reservations, Wis. 7-2460

"THE SHOW OF SHOWS!" "The
GREEN PASTURES"
Mansfield Thea., W. 47th. Evenings 8:30, $1 to $3
Pop. Matinees 2:30 Wed. and Sat., $1 to $2.50
Seats for All Performances at Box Office Now.

KATHARINE CORNELL
in
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET
by RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
Empire Thea., B'way-40 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Evs. 8:40

GILBERT and SULLIVAN
COMIC OPERA "Pinafore" ALL-STAR CAST OF 40
"THRIFT" PRICES: Evgs. 50c to $2. Wed. Mats. 50c to $1. Sat. Mats. 50c to $1.50. Evgs. 8:30.
Opens June 1—"THE GONDOLIERS." Seats Now.
ERLANGER'S THEA., W. 44 St. PEnn. 6-7963.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN STAR CAST
COMIC OPERA H. M. S. PINAFORE
'Thrift Prices' Evgs. 50c—$2. Wed. Mats. 50c—$1. Sat. Mts. 50c—$1.50
ERLANGER Thea., W. 44 St. PEnn. 6-7963. Evs. 8:30
OPEN MONDAY JUNE 1 GONDOLIERS SEATS NOW

A CHARLES HOPKINS PRODUCTION
EDITH BARRETT in Benn W. Levy's play
MRS. MOONLIGHT
with Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Helen Wright
"Something of the great theater"—G. B. Shaw in Manchester Guardian
LITTLE Thea., W. 44th St. LAc. 4-6870
Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:40

BOSTON

STATE THEATRE BLDG.
A Double Film Treat
"VARIETY" and
Maxim Gorky's
"CAIN AND ARTEM"

A 1921 Message from the Founder

"There will be plenty of work for all if we show our faith, not by relaxing our efforts, holding back in fear, putting on blue glasses, and keeping our money in our pockets, but by making needed improvements, starting to build and rebuild, buying and selling—putting to work our energies, our brains, our monies—everything we have—for the good of the country."

"Money must come out of its hiding place—in banks and in the homes—and go to work along with our physical and mental energy—to build new homes, new stores, new factories, new businesses, new courage and new faith."

"I have more faith in America today and more expectation for the future than at any time in my sixty years as a merchant."

(Signed) John Wanamaker

DECORATION DAY

A marvelous 3-day week-end for $15 . . . all meals included! This special holiday rate for Friday, Saturday and Sunday provides you with every advantage offered by Atlantic City's newest, centrally-located, fireproof hotel. Three Ocean Decks. Vita-glass Solarium. Perfect Cuisine. And the most comfortable beds you ever experienced. Rooms with fresh and salt water baths. Write or wire for reservations. Address Hotel Ludy, South Carolina Avenue, Atlantic City. "On the beach-front just off the Walk."

SPECIAL 3-DAY RATES $15 $18 and $21 including all meals.

ROBERT B. LUDY, M.D.
HOTEL LUDY ATLANTIC CITY

A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT
Waldorf
226 Huntington Avenue, Across the Park
1070 Boylston Street, BOSTON

TOMORROW'S LEADER
CHICKEN CROQUETTES
Cream Sauce, Green Peas, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 25c

When looking for a place to dine, remember the "Sign of the Red Apple"—it stands for Cleanliness, Quality Food, Quick, Courteous Service, and Economical Prices. At Waldorf you will always find a wide variety of good things to eat—headed by our Daily Leader.

OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

The TELEPHONE in Sales Work

Swift, Sure, Satisfactory —and LOW IN COST

Salesmen must go after business. But how? Frequent calls in person are expensive. Some salesmen intersperse telephone calls —effectively, yet economically. Telephone service is swift, sure, satisfactory, and low in cost—provided it is wisely used.

We can supply service to the above-mentioned specifications. The salesman must make the sales talk—that's *his* job. Ours is to provide prompt connections and clear transmission. Wherever the two jobs are effectively combined, low unit sales costs are bound to result.

Examples of varied telephone usages follow . . . A rubber footwear company maintains regular personal contacts with its customers, but when stormy weather breaks, immediately telephones them, and obtains many extra orders . . . The salesmen of a machine tool manufacturer who cover the trade four to six times a year, find they can do it satisfactorily by alternating telephone and personal calls . . .

Another concern, handling stoves which retailers cannot stock in quantities, maintains constant touch by telephone with its dealers and agents . . . Still another firm, which ships by truck, sometimes finds a shipment scheduled of less than a truckload. When this happens, a salesman telephones various customers along the route and sells enough merchandise to complete the load.

If you are not familiar with such methods of telephone selling as Station-to-Station and Person-to-Person Calls, the Keytown Sales Plan, or Sequence Calling, let us, without obligation on your part, tell you what we are prepared to do to co-operate with you.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company

RESERVE REPORT NOTES GAINS IN SEVERAL LINES

General Output and Work Figures, However, Change Little in April

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 25—While the general output of manufactures and employment in factories showed little change from March to April, according to a summary of business and financial conditions in the United States published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin today, certain industries experienced more than usual seasonal increases in business.

The automobile industry, the report states, had a larger than seasonal increase in output. Consumption of cotton by domestic mills also increased contrary to the usual seasonal movement, the bulletin declares.

Large increases in the production of petroleum and anthracite coal are also noted.

The number employed in factories in the middle of April, the report declared, was about the same as a month earlier. In car-building shops and in establishments producing machinery, employment decreased considerably, while in the automobile and cement industries there were seasonal increases, and in the fertilizer industry a larger than seasonal increase. Employment in textile mills declined by less than the seasonal amount, reflecting chiefly a slight increase in employment at cotton mills, and a small decrease in the clothing industry; at mills producing woolen and silk goods declines in employment were larger than usual. Factory pay rolls declined somewhat in April.

Value of building contracts awarded, which fluctuates widely from month to month, declined considerably in April, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, and decreases were reported in all the leading classes of construction. In the first four months of the year total awards decreased 26 per cent from the corresponding period of 1930, reflecting declines of 10 per cent for residential building, 17 per cent for public works and utilities, 25 per cent for educational building, 43 per cent for factories, and 57 per cent for commercial buildings.

Freight car loadings showed about the usual seasonal increase in April. Department store sales increased 9 per cent from March, and the board's index, which makes allowance for the usual seasonal variations including changes in the date of Easter, stood at 105 per cent of the 1923-1925 average, compared with 97 per cent in March.

The general level of wholesale prices declined 1.6 per cent further in April, according to the bureau of labor statistics. In the first half of May, prices of many leading commodities were reduced further, and for the six-week period as a whole there were large declines in the prices of cotton, silk, and textiles; livestock and dairy products; cement, petroleum products and nonferrous metals.

Loans and investments of reporting member banks in leading cities declined by about $150,000,000 between April 1 and the middle of May, reflecting substantial liquidation in loans on securities and in all other loans, largely commercial. This liquidation of loans was offset in part by further large additions to the banks' investments, which on May 13 were more than $1,000,000,000 larger than at the beginning of the year.

Volume of reserve bank credit declined somewhat in the six weeks ending May 16. Contrary to the usual seasonal tendency, there was some further increase in currency demand for the period, reflecting chiefly banking disturbances in the middle West. Gold imports continued in considerable volume and supplied the member banks with sufficient funds to meet the additional demand for currency, and also to reduce somewhat the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding.

Mrs. Reid's Estate Totals $8,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 23—Wealth amounting to almost $8,000,000 is disposed of in the will of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County here on May 21 by Anderson, Gasser, Ferris & Anderson, attorneys of 20 Line Street, New York City.

Charitable bequests in the will total $745,000 one of the largest of which goes to Mrs. Reid's daughter, Jean Templeton Ward, wife of Sir John Hubert Ward of Chilton, Hungerford, Eng., for use at her discretion for the Barnsbury Boys' and Girls' Club, London. Other direct bequests total nearly $1,000,000.

The will also sets up two trust funds of $3,000,000 each for the benefit of Lady Ward and Ogden Mills Reid, of New York, Mrs. Reid's son. The will makes no disposal of the stock in the New York Tribune, Inc., formerly held by Mrs. Reid, as it was given to the son before his mother passed on.

All of Mrs. Reid's jewelry, gold plate, laces, furs and the Louis XVI tapestry furniture in the drawing room of 451 Madison Avenue, New York City, together with portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, George Romney, John Hoppner and Sir Henry Raeburn were bequeathed to her daughter.

Removal Granted In Big Alcohol Case

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Garrett W. Cotter, United States commissioner, granted Saturday the removal order sought by James C. Lea-ton, of Chicago, Special Assistant Attorney-General, against 12 officers of seven New York corporations who are alleged to have participated in "the biggest alcohol diversion conspiracy on record." The order follows the conclusion of hearings lasting more thn two months.

The Chicago indictment returned Feb. 10, 1930, charges conspiracy to violate the federal prohibition law in two acts. It names 155 defendants, 16 of whom are New Yorkers, four of whom have not yet been found.

Mr. Leaton said the case centers in the bootlegging diversion of 400,000 gallons of alcohol from the plant of the Roxford Distilling Company, Inc., at Peekskill, New York, in February, 1930.

MURRAY HILL OPPOSES BUSINESS INVASION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 22—The Murray Hill Association, of which J. P. Morgan is president, is today preparing to take legal steps to set aside the action of the board of estimate and apportionment permitting business to invade the exclusive Murray Hill residential section of Manhattan.

At a meeting of the board yesterday, the head of the city government approved a proposed amendment to the city map which will change from a restricted residential to a retail business district the property abutting upon Lexington Avenue between Thirty-eighth and Forty-first Streets.

EVERY SUCCESSFUL MAN should know about THIS DENTIFRICE

After all, well-kept teeth and gums play an important part in success. Their fine appearance contributes so much to the personal impression that is made wherever you go.

Squibb Dental Cream is truly the ideal dentifrice. It preserves the naturally beautiful luster of the teeth by cleansing them with thoroughness. Its use night and morning refreshes the mouth and adds a sparkle—the air of fitness and well-being. Just get a tube of Squibb Dental Cream at the nearest druggist. You will find the dentifrice that you will choose thereafter.

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Grace Kelli, Englewood, N. J.
Etta L. Frear, New York, N. Y.
George Knisely, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Augusta Bratter, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Clara McGrain, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Mathilda Kraemer, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Maggie E. Miller, Belton, Texas.
Miss Mildred M. Taylor, Topeka, Kan.
Mrs. Charles C. Bulkley, Glencoe, Ill.
Mrs. Etta O. Huntington, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Mary McKay, Denver, Colo.
W. Lynwood Smith Jr., Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Ella E. Smith, Baltimore, Md.
Burtin E. Brown, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Grace Riseley, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
H. M. Riseley, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

SUNDAY

William H. Fisher, Gainesville, Fla.
Mrs. Stella B. Fisher, Gainesville, Fla.
S. M. Knapp, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary A. Knapp, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah J. Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.
Mrs. Edna Lown White, Washington, D. C.
Ewart B. White, Washington, D. C.
Richard W. Melville, Belmont, Mass.

It will be appreciated if you will ask for
Wilhoite's
Toasted Whole Wheat
PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES
Use AM-P-LAR our latest sandwich
Sold at leading Soda Fountains and Luncheonettes in most cities and towns
DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
Quality is our motto
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AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 HOURS—
Paris invites you to the grandest entertainment ever devised—the International Colonial and Overseas Exposition, May through October, 1931 . . . the seven wonders of the world, and seventy times seven more, with the strange peoples of every tiny corner of the earth . . . for full information, inquire of any French Line agency, any tourist agent or travel bureau, or write American Committee, 4 East 52nd St., New York City.

GO—OVER
"THE LONGEST GANGPLANK IN THE WORLD"
to The International Colonial and Overseas Exposition
SPEED—COMFORT—ATMOSPHERE—AND A CUISINE THAT IS A CONTINUAL DELIGHT await those who choose any of the charming "Isle of France class" that constitutes the French Line fleet
French Line
Local Agents: 621 Boylston Street, Boston

A Favorite Son Returns

RETAIL PRICE CUT URGED TO MATCH WHOLESALE DROP

Manufacturers' Group Asks Merchants to Aid in Trade Recovery

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—The executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers yesterday issued a statement asking retailers to make a more equitable reduction in prices to consumers in proportion to wholesale reductions, as an aid to speed up general business recovery.

"Anything like a complete return of national industrial prosperity must be delayed until the retailers of the United States reduce their selling prices substantially as much as the decline in the prices they pay for what they buy, says the statement. "We urge the retailers of the country . . . to make this a vital problem of national importance."

"From August, 1929, to April, 1931, the average decline in all wholesale prices was 23.5 per cent. Yet during the same period the cost of living, as represented by retail prices, declined only 10.3 per cent, less than half as much. Wholesale textile prices, for example, declined 36 per cent, while retail clothing prices fell only 15 per cent; wholesale food prices declined 28 per cent, but retail food prices have declined only 12 per cent.

"There would be even wider divergence between wholesale and retail prices if it were not for the outstanding exceptions provided by a few well-managed and farsighted merchandising establishments which have kept their price structure well balanced.

"When retail prices have been reduced approximately as much as wholesale prices public buying power will be increased and our mills and factories can resume operations at a rate which will enable them, even with reduced prices, to provide greater employment for workers and dividend payments to thousands of investors."

LEGALIZED BETTING MEASURE DEFEATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C., May 23—For the second time during the 1931 session, the General Assembly of North Carolina defeated [illegible] legalizing betting on horse races. The bill was defeated in the House of Representatives by a vote of 61 to 49. Similar measures have been defeated in Assembly [illegible]

Pleasant View Home
On Daylight Time

For the benefit of those desiring to visit the Christian Science Pleasant View Home at Concord, N. H., it is announced by the Trustees that the Home operates on daylight-saving time.

Except on Sundays and holidays, the Home is open to visitors from 10 to 11:45 a. m., and from 1:30 to 4 p. m.

Remember way back—
WHEN A COAL STOVE HEATED THE PARLOR?

Back in the days when a coal stove heated the parlor, the cutting up of a hog carcass in the packing houses was a hand-chopping job.

The brawny chopper who wielded the cleaver was the key man in this operation; and, though an expert, he did not always exactly find the intended mark. In consequence, hams, shoulders, butts and sides often presented a ragged and non-uniform appearance. Slivers of bone which became embedded in the meat were numerous. And trimming off the fat was seldom performed with any great care toward maintaining even curing qualities of the meat.

Today, in the Armour plants, machinery, methods and precision of the highest order are employed in the cutting up of hog carcasses. The labor is divided. The carcass moves along on a power conveyor, which eliminates much of the handling and trucking that were formerly necessary. A skilled operator cuts off the staff bone of the ham with an electrically driven hand-held saw. Another separates the ham from the side—always at the exact point where the meat changes from loin to ham. Still another expertly handles the knife that severs the loin. Shoulders are similarly dealt with. Ribs are electrically severed next. The loin is pulled from the back with one sweep of a specially constructed, razor-mutilating drawing knife. The bacon "belly" is separated with a power knife and trimmed down so the lean of the bacon runs uniformly from end to end of the slab. . . . And so on; each operation is carefully prescribed — each piece is trimmed for maximum yield, uniform cure, highest taste quality.

Great are the benefits—to the public, the livestock producer and to Armour and Company — resulting from this modern system of hog cutting. Yet it represents but one of multifarious phases of packing-house operations in which Armour has led the march of improvement ever since coal stoves heated the parlor. Witness, for example, Armour's "Fixed-Flavor" Star Hams and Bacon. Through finer eating qualities and higher wholesomeness they represent *better values to customers.* Through increased consumption they mean *better markets for producers.* And to Armour they offer opportunities *for better earnings through efficiency.*

THE NEW AND MODERN
ARMOUR AND COMPANY
U. S. A.

BETTER VALUES TO CUSTOMERS
BETTER MARKETS FOR PRODUCERS
BETTER EARNINGS THROUGH EFFICIENCY

PROGRESSIVES IN SENATE PLAN SUMMER DRIVE

Administration Policies to Be Attacked From Stump by Leaders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 25—According to reliable information practically all of the members of the Progressive bloc in the United States Senate will take the stump during the course of the summer and attack the President and his policies. As part of this anti-Administration drive several of the leaders of the group will go to [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] and will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Wisconsin, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Nebraska, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Idaho, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Montana, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Minnesota, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of North Dakota, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Iowa, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Kansas, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Missouri, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Oklahoma, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Texas, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Arkansas, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Louisiana, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Mississippi, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Alabama, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Georgia, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Florida, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of South Carolina, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of North Carolina, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Virginia, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of West Virginia, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Pennsylvania, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of New York, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Connecticut, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Rhode Island, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Massachusetts, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Vermont, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of New Hampshire, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Maine, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Delaware, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Maryland, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Kentucky, will [illegible] Senator [illegible] of Tennessee

BRITISH WOMEN ENTER PLEA FOR LOCAL OPTION

Total Abstinence Union Asks Separate Vote on Liquor Traffic

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"That the people shall be empowered to protect themselves against liquor traffic in their own localities by their direct vote" were the terms of a resolution carried at the annual meeting of the National British Women's Total Abstinence Union on May 5.

It was stated in the resolution that the demand was made because of the urgent necessity for decreasing unproductive expenditure, developing home markets, reducing unemployment, and raising the standard of living and happiness.

In moving the resolution, Dr. Alfred Salter, member of Parliament, said that at present it was difficult for those in the temperance movement to secure a hearing from any large number of people who were not total abstainers and to present to them the arguments for abstinence. That was why he was particularly interested in local option. If it were possible to separate the temperance question from general politics and to present it to the people as a whole so that it would be considered as an issue by itself, it would mark the beginning of a new era, he believed.

At the next general election, said Dr. Salter, the temperance question would be pushed into the background and would carry small influence against all the host of great and minor issues. But if a separate poll were taken on the sale or nonsale of drink, then public interest would be aroused and the meetings of both sides would be crowded.

Although excessive drinking was diminishing, he continued, a gigantic evil still existed. In these days of speed and hurry and machinery there was danger in the consumption of even moderate quantities of alcohol. With regard to this, a medical deputation to the Minister of Transport proposed to ask him to issue cards to all applicants for motor licenses warning them against the danger of taking alcohol even in the smallest quantities before driving a car.

TEXAS PLANNING FAR AHEAD FOR ITS 1936 CENTENNIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

serve, as nothing else can, to lift the banner of Texas high before the eyes of the nation.

As discussed at present, the celebration proper would include shrines and monuments at San Antonio commemorative of the Alamo; at San Jacinto memorializing the battle of San Jacinto, and Goliad, the scene of Panning's brave sacrifice, together with exercises, at Houston; at Austin, the state capital and seat of the University of Texas, an educational exposition consistent with the character and dignity of Texas statesmanship and learning; and an exposition featuring the industrial side of North Texas near Dallas and Fort Worth.

Other Points in Celebration

Other points where ceremonials would be held include Washington, on the Brazos River, where the Declaration of Texas Independence was signed; the shore of Matagorda Bay, where Texas was discovered in 1685 by La Salle and his men, and Nacogdaches, or some other point rich in the history of east Texas.

El Paso, western gateway for tourist travel, with its strong Mexican flavor, is discussed as a point of colorful attractions; while at Amarillo, in the Panhandle section, once the land of unfenced ranges, longhorns and cowpunchers, but fast developing as the center of huge dry-farming operations, a pageant of the old cattle days may be staged.

It is proposed to merge the Texas State Fair with the exposition; to call on the United States for coöperation; to invite France, Spain, Great Britain and the Latin republics to invade Texas as a mark of mutual good will and for the betterment of friendly relations, and to establish at or near Houston, San Antonio, Goliad and other historic spots permanent memorials in the nature of parks and monuments to remain as tributes to names associated with the founding of Texas.

But however ambitious may be the plans for formal observances, sponsors of the idea declare, Texas itself will remain the greatest attraction to visitors. Hardly to be comprehended by strangers are its vast distances. One may ride all day through arid reaches of cacti, mesquite and sagebrush, may watch the heat waves dancing above forbidding buttes, may look pityingly on tiny ranch houses sitting in lonely solitude in a seemingly limitless expanse of sand, sky and shifting color, and may declare: "Ah, this Texas. It is a dry and dreary land."

And This, Also, Is Texas

But the next moment the car rounds a sandy slope and as far as eye can reach there stretches a scene of vast fertility. Fields of rice or cotton or wheat roll away to the horizon, billow on billow. The whir of farming machinery rises from long, fertile valleys and ridges. Mule teams plod patiently along furrows that stretch into interminable distances. And so one rides another day, declaring as night falls over a broad panorama of agricultural enterprises: "Ah, this Texas. It is but a magnified farm."

But wait! Afar, light stabs the darkness and presently one enters a city. Prepared for the rustic note of farm and rancho, one is amazed to find skyscrapers, rich residential streets, palm-fringed highways, modern and thrifty business sections—cities of cosmopolitan attractions.

Such experiences may be multiplied many times in Texas. The unexpected is ever at hand. Fig groves give way to oil fields; black loam retreats before mineral-filled ridges; clay banks offer their raw material to the ceramic industry on one side of a ridge while on the other the Spanish dagger and wolf's lantern cling to sandy slopes; 50 miles from the ocean one finds deep sea vessels loading at the docks of an inland city; looking across ranges once roamed by the longhorn, one sees hunchbacked cattle whose progenitors drank from the Ganges. In short, Texas is big, amazingly big, and as amazingly interesting.

Texas Soil Is Fertile

A newspaper man in El Paso, Tex., received a wire from a Chicago daily requesting him to report an occurrence in Texarkana, Tex. He wired in reply: "Go yourself. You are nearer to Texarkana than I am." And it is by such incidents that Texans endeavor to give visitors some idea of the dimensions of their State.

Any observance typical to Texas would be incomplete without consideration of its flowers. The azure-robed fields of Texas bluebonnets offer, of course, a tender and impressive experience for any visitor. But even the desert lands are a veritable storehouse of interesting blooms. It is no unusual experience for one to step from his car and pluck by the roadside, in the early summer months, from 10 to 20 species of flowering plants. The Texas Federation of Women's Clubs is now engaged in a project to enhance the beauty of all state highways by 1936 with trees and shrubs.

Proudly from the lips of those interested in promoting the centennial celebration fall statistics indicative of the progress of the State. In 10 years, they declare, Texas produced an average of 30.8 per cent of the cotton grown in the United States and 18.3 per cent of that grown in the world. The State has given up 1,225,000,000 barrels of oil, valued at $2,300,000,000. In the Panhandle alone there is an estimated natural gas reserve large enough to supply New York City for more than 50 years.

Building permits issued show that Texas is a leader in building operations. During the winter months when the North is snowbound, Texas is shipping spinach, lettuce, onions, beets, carrots, cabbages and other fresh vegetables by the trainload to northern points and earning for herself the slogan, "Commissary of the nation." Crystal City alone shipped 2435 carloads of spinach in one winter.

Sulphur, wool, lumber rice, figs, textiles, pecans, salt, minerals of many kinds—regarding these a long list of impressive statistics are quoted. And yet but a few phases of Texas industries have been touched.

Hence, when centennial plans are discussed, the talk is always of something big, something impressive, something of world significance—for only thus, it is declared, can Texas adequately present itself in centennial vestments.

GULF STATES STEEL

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Directors of Gulf States Steel Company omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock due at this time.

Income Tax Revision Proposals Are Forecast by Treasury Heads

Mellon and Mills in Addresses Stress Necessity of Developing System to Provide Adequate Income Regardless of Changing Economic Conditions

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 25—Certain guarded observations contained in two addresses made here last week by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Ogden Mills, his assistant, have stirred considerable conjecture in financial and political quarters as to whether or not the Administration is preparing the ground for important income tax revision proposals.

The Administration has been insistent that it contemplated asking for no increase in taxes. Yet both Mr. Mellon and Mr. Mills very definitely threw out the thought that there is nothing permanent about the present federal income tax and stress the necessity of developing a "well-balanced" system that will meet the needs of the Government regardless of the flux of economic conditions.

These pronouncements are extremely significant in themselves as indicating that the Administration is by no means certain that tax adjusting may not be necessary, but what gave telling weight to them was the argument made by both Mr. Mellon and Mr. Mills in favor of certain specific revision proposals.

The two Treasury heads declared in substance that the scope of the income tax, by successive reductions in rates and increases in exemptions, has been so narrowed as to have made the tax what Mr. Mellon calls a "class" tax instead of a general tax.

Widening of Sphere

In other words, Mr. Mellon and Mr. Mills come out for a drastic widening of the present sphere of the federal income tax. They hold that too many moderate incomes escape assessment and indicate strongly that they feel something should be done about it, particularly in view of the fact that a deficit of perhaps $1,000,000,000 faces the country this year and most likely next year.

Conjecture is now divided as to the likelihood of the Administration pressing the matter, and if it does, what may be looked for in Congress, which is hostile to the President and will be influenced in a large degree by an aggressive Progressive bloc. Certain political leaders, in discussing the matter, declared that the Administration could not put through such a program without at the same time subjecting the higher income brackets to appreciable increases in rates.

Mr. Mellon voiced his views in a radio address on the night of May 23, when he took his turn in a weekly feature in which members of the Cabinet discuss their departments and problems facing them. Mr. Mills talked several days earlier in a speech before the annual convention of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

Both men stressed the fact that the present fiscal situation necessitates a careful scrutiny of the existing post-war tax system. Mr. Mills explaining that he was merely raising the question for discussion purposes, suggested that inquiry might disclose that "certain taxes developed in the war period have been repealed or modified perhaps a little too rapidly."

"Through successive revisions in the income tax laws," he said, "personal exemptions and credits have been increased, and the income base, which bears the major direct burden of the individual income taxes, has been greatly narrowed."

Mr. Mellon stressed the matter even more specifically. He explained that federal income today depends largely on two sources of revenue, internal revenue taxes and customs duties. The latter, he said, are "fairly stable." It is the former, however, that raise the problem.

Has Become Restrictive

"The individual income tax," Mr. Mellon said, "has become so restrictive in its application that it has become a class rather than a general tax, with its incidence limited to a comparatively small number of taxpayers." Out of a total population of 120,000,000 there are only 2,500,000 individuals and about a quarter of a million corporations who pay an income tax.

"Furthermore, some 360,000 individuals pay about 97 per cent of the total amount received from individual income taxes. Yet we depend on this limited number of taxpayers for so large a part of the revenue needed for the support of the Government.

In times like the present, when incomes have fallen off, such a system inevitably results in a severe shrinkage in the Government's revenues; and this fluctuation in the revenues is further increased by our treatment of capital gains and losses, which tend to increase abnormally current income in times of rising prices and business expansion and to depress it in periods of falling prices and business contraction.

"The surpluses which have arisen in the past and the deficit which we face today are due in large measure to the fact that we rely for two-thirds of our tax revenue on the income tax, which is subject to sweeping variations and depends on a variety of circumstances but principally on the upward and downward swings of business.

"The Treasury has for some time been aware of the defects in our tax structure; and while, in my opinion, we could not possibly have anticipated the extent to which revenues have fallen off, the Treasury has not failed to call to the attention of Congress and the country the advisability of providing safeguards against the very conditions which have overtaken us.

"Three years ago when Congress was being urged by organizations of business men and other individuals to grant a greater reduction in taxes than seemed warranted, the Treasury pointed out the danger of eliminating too many taxes and depending for so large a part of our revenues on a comparatively small number of taxpayers."

Small Taxpayers

"The number of various corporations and individuals affected by the earned income has practically doubled in the past two years, as compared with the previous several years, a result which has considerably increased the complexity and uncertainty.

Both Mr. Mellon and Mr. Mills very carefully stopped short of making any definite proposals. But the impact of their arguments was obvious, and was not lost upon political and financial quarters. Their [illegible] upon the speeches in the nature of "trial balloons," and as indicating that further pronouncements may be expected from Administration sources on the subject.

In his speech Mr. Mellon also gave some interesting information about the national debt. He declared that this year for the first time there will be not only no decrease, but an increase. On June 30, 1919, the country's total interest bearing debt was $26,235,000,000, Mr. Mellon said.

On June 30, 1930, this debt had been cut to $15,922,000,000, a reduction of $9,313,000,000. Of this amount $1,139,000,000 was retired since the beginning of the Hoover Administration, Mr. Mellon said.

In the 11 years the interest rate, Mr. Mellon declared, was reduced from 4.16 per cent to 3.84 per cent, saving in annual interest charged the sum of $448,000,000. From now on, Mr. Mellon declared, debt reduction will have to depend on the sinking fund and foreign debt payments. It will, therefore, he said, be necessarily at a considerably slower rate than during the past decade.

For the current fiscal year ending June 30 expenditures for the sinking fund will come to $391,660,000, Mr. Mellon declared. During the fiscal year 1930 the Treasury received from all foreign governments the sum of $239,565,000 on account of principal and interest.

Interest paid by foreign governments in cash, Mr. Mellon explained, automatically becomes available for current expenditures. Sums paid on principal must be applied to the national debt.

The sum received in 1930 from foreign countries was divided as follows: Great Britain $160,185,000, France $57,351,000, Italy $5,000,000, and the remaining $17,129,000 by Belgium, Poland, Rumania, and nine other debtor nations.

Italy Offers Low Rail Rates to Press

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The Official Gazette published in its issue of May 4, 1931, the text of a bill passed by both Houses of Parliament, and now converted into law, authorizing the Minister of Communications to give further concessions for railway travel in Italy to Italian and foreign journalists.

Italian journalists, who are registered in the roll of professional journalists, and correspondents of the leading foreign newspapers resident in Italy, may receive 24 single tickets per year for any distance over the whole system of the Italian state railways at a reduction of 70 per cent, and four tickets at half-price for the members of their families. Other Italian and foreign journalists are allowed eight single tickets per year at a reduction of 70 per cent and four tickets at half-price for their families.

Similar privileges are extended to editors and staff correspondents of foreign newspapers, resident abroad, who wish to visit Italy. To such editors and staff correspondents who are bona fide professional journalists, eight single tickets per year are allowed at a reduction of 70 per cent and half-price tickets for their families.

SAVINGS BANKS BACK MOVE TO AID RAIL PROFIT

Association Closes Session With Indorsement of Freight Rate Rise

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 23—The National Association of Mutual Savings Banks closed its annual convention here yesterday with a strong indorsement of the move to increase railroad earnings.

The importance of this expression is made clear in the light of statements in authoritative quarters that it is the mutual savings banks and insurance companies, which are large holders of railroad securities, which are "behind the drive to obtain freight rate increases."

The resolution declaring that the mutual savings banks "look with favor upon all endeavors which may be made to restore their earnings to a normal basis" was adopted unanimously and was one of two approved. The other indorsed federal legislation permitting mutual savings banks to become members of the Federal Reserve System.

Reports that savings banks had launched a movement for freight rate increases were denied by individual bankers at the convention.

Milton C. Harrison, director of the Bowery Bank of New York and president of the National Association of Owners of Railroad and Public Utility Securities, stated, however, today that he believed rate increases would be of considerable assistance in restoring prosperity.

He pointed out that in 1921, soon after the railroads were returned to private ownership, they were given increases, the average of which amounted to approximately 33 per cent. These increased revenues approximately 26 per cent. Mr. Harrison gives the increase credit for pulling the country out of the post-war depression.

"The more we can do to increase the purchasing power of corporations as well as individuals, the better it will be for all of us," he said. "I think it is probable that increased revenues for the railroads at this time would do much to restore prosperity now.

"It would undoubtedly increase employment not only in the railroads, but in industries from which they buy, and would increase the confidence of those now employed."

Mr. Harrison denied that there is any reason for alarm concerning the investments of savings banks in railroad securities.

LODGE FINDS PUBLIC 'ACOC' AT RESEARCH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A steady decrease of public interest in natural science developments is making "best sellers" of books on investigation and research, according to Sir Oliver Lodge.

"In the old days very few people thought of expounding such things in language intelligible to the general public," he said in a paper on "Physical Science in the 'Sixties'" read before the Royal Society of Literature. "But now men like Sir James Jeans, the astronomer, have not hesitated to popularize their views."

"In the second half of the last century," he said, "the press and the public were asleep in the scientific direction and took no notice. Now, at the smallest hint of a discovery, they are all agog."

Clerk Maxwell's great discovery in the 'sixties' of certain equations which were the basis of nearly all discoveries that had been made since then, continued Sir Oliver, had attracted little or no public attention. But Dr. Albert Einstein's doctrines had been discussed and written about all over the world.

"Yet Einstein's discovery," added Sir Oliver, "was not more important. It may even be questioned whether it was of equal magnitude. It is certainly no more easily understood."

Mongolians Enjoy News 30 Days' Old

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NANKING—Although a large majority of the 2,500,000 Mongolians have not had the opportunity to attend school, the habit of reading, acquired through private tutoring, is widespread, according to a recent survey. Mongolians are generally regarded by westerners as China's most backward people, with warlike tribes and wandering families, but they have inherited the ancient and modern Chinese culture just as much as the people of Peiping, Canton or Shanghai.

Modern Mongolia is absorbing as rapidly as possible the literature of new China. Hundreds of weekly and monthly magazines, fiction and stories of various kinds are being widely read.

Because of the inadequate transportation system, it takes 30 days for a newspaper from port cities to reach some of the interior towns, and crowds gather at stations and other public places to scan the lines when they are posted on the bulletin boards.

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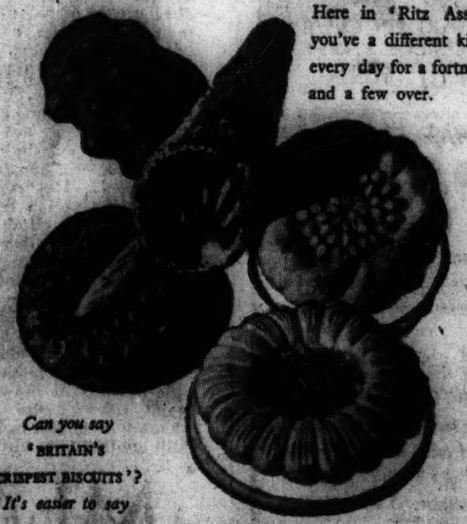
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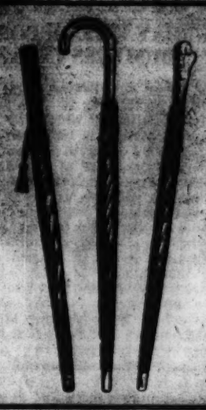
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SALFORD: Regent Hse., 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-5 The Moor; 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 256 East St. (Opp. Bevis the Cheapest)
ST. HELENS: 18 Grenfell St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 5-6 Fawcett St.; 69-9 High St. West
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
WAKEFIELD: 2/4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WALSALL: 23 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 25 Lynn St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-29 Parliament St.

CANADA OFFERS FRIENDLY HAND TO ORIENTALS

Attempt Is Under Way to Break Down Cliques in British Columbia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, May 25—That India is destined to have a great future in which Great Britain and Canada will be vitally interested, is the opinion of Prof. G. S. Brett, head of the department of philosophy, University of Toronto, who was for many years a resident in India.

In an interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor following his address on the subject before the Royal Society of Canada, Professor Brett explained the importance of the development of intellectual relations with Indians.

"The emancipated scholar often becomes the dissatisfied patriot," he stated, "hence the educated Indian often assumes nationalism with more zeal than wisdom."

The present chaotic condition of European affairs had tended to give to Indians a view very different from that of the general western view of stability, he said, but he thought that India would not only prove itself capable of assimilating western culture and ideas, but would develop a more satisfactory system of social relations.

Speaking of the attractions offered to Indian students at American universities, Professor Brett mentioned particularly Michigan, where there is an unusually active group.

The number of Indian students in Canada is small, he said, but there is a group of settlers in British Columbia who have attempted to establish some kind of corporate activity and have published a magazine devoted to their own affairs.

On this subject, Dr. Charles Hill-Tout of Vancouver stated that the members of the Indian colony in British Columbia were to a large extent segregated socially, but an effort was being made to remedy this state of affairs.

"We are trying to break up the cliques of the various nationals of which there are about 30 in British Columbia, by means of an organization which we call the National Club," stated Dr. Hill-Tout.

He explained that native Indians, Japanese and Chinese passing through Vancouver were asked to speak at luncheon meetings of this club, giving their own views without regard to the feelings of the other nationals present.

"It is interesting to learn their attitude," he said. "We are inclined to regard them as inferior and we find that they regard us as inferior."

Motion Pictures

"The Viking"

"The Viking," depicting the eventful voyage of a sealer, said to be the first talking picture made in the Arctic, and given its world première at the Park Theater, Boston, May 23, is interesting and informative entertainment (this does not mean dull) for all the family. For boyhood, size 10 and up, there is keen adventure; for the misses' department, a mild love story; and for the mature, the stirring revelation of a phase of activity quite outside of ordinary experience. For them, too, the sorrowful awareness that this was the ship and these the men, or many of them, who went down in the final stages of completing the picture.

Varick Frissell wrote and produced it in order to illumine the little known territories of Newfoundland and Labrador, which he had long studied, worked for and loved. He also was lost in the undertaking.

Thus the good ship Viking is seen as a real ship setting out from St. Johns harbor on an actual errand (apart from picture-making), the estimated worthiness of which depends on one's valuation of milady's furs. At any rate, to a large crew it meant merely means of livelihood. Traversing ice floes and striving against blizzards was all in the day's work to them. That they were to be atmospheric adornment to a movie tale was secondary, or negligible. These, with the weathered Captain Bartlett, whose long boast had been that he had never lost a man, were the real heroes, and the best actors. Besides these men, engaged naturally in arduous labor and undergoing rigorous hardships, the usual isosceles triangle of the love of two film men for one film maid seemed little more than a common geometrical problem set ineffectually down in the midst of a very busily boiling cauldron. The mathematical fate seemed so unimportant compared to the welfare of the brave workers in fields of ice.

The pictures are of exceptional clarity. The dark vessel moving across snowlit seas, the dazzle of sun on snow and ice, its glitter on open water, or ice-pans floating like frozen lily pads on a vast, sinister pool, all contribute highly contrasted black-and-whites of startling effect. The sounds, too, as the Viking crunches and crashes through the ice-floes, are amazingly well reproduced. The dialogue is clear when it is necessary to the action, but the calls of the men are often obscured, possibly by dialect. Their voices are audible, but their words are not always distinct.

The baby seal, of ermine whiteness, should be named as first star, with its very careful mamma as runner-up. Here again was incident without artifice. The wisdom and devotion of the seal-mother's protection of her young, and the photographer's skill in catching them at the right moment, are among the most remarkable features of a truly remarkable film.

In a prologue, Sir Wilfred Grenfell, like an animated portrait of the kindly and philanthropic man that he is, spoke of the altruistic endeavors of the young Frissell, set his seal of authenticity on the production, and suggested it as a fitting memorial to the men who had not returned from the exploit.

M. L.

Fine Arts Theater

A pleasant musical interlude was provided at the Fine Arts Theater on Sunday afternoon by Moses Smith, Boston pianist, teacher and music critic, and Nathan Rosen, another Boston musician, in a program for two pianos, consisting of the Mozart Sonata in D major; the Romance from the Suite for two pianos, op. 15, by Arensky; and Saint-Saëns's "Danse Macabre," arranged from the symphonic poem by the composer. The ensuing applause caused us to realize more strongly than ever what we most miss in entertainment via motion picture. It is the establishment of response between actor and audience, and the warmth of applause.

The featured picture of the week is an Artkino film from Maxim Gorki's story, "Cain and Artem," written about 30 years ago, shown now for the first time in Boston. Those familiar with "The Lower Depths" and other works from Gorki's pen will know what to expect. Those who complain that great authors write too consistently of the dolorous side—forgetting perhaps that having more closely observed that side, they may out of pity present it for correction—will not fixe it.

In the story of the effectual friendship of the meek little Jew nicknamed "Cain" for the huge and bullying longshoreman "Artem," which won him from his savage ways and placed the lamp of a new way of thinking in his heart, we find tenderness amid brutality, yearning for betterment amid gross surroundings. Though the plot is developed in the slow Russian manner, every moment is pregnant with relevant detail. The miserable creatures of the market place are more than types. They are fellow beings whom one longs to help.

There is pre-revolutionary flavor in the meetings of the sensitive, seething ones in Cain's lowly living quarters. Their faces are illumined with more than artificial light. Out of the sordid, Gorki brings exaltation.

Because of its engendered compassion, we believe Gorki's tale belongs in the human scheme. As long as men and women struggle toward achievement, an account of their struggle is worthy of notice. There is much more that is thought-provoking in this picturization of certain conditions in Russia many years ago than one often finds in the modern scenarist's entirely manufactured representation of experience. They offer an idle pastime, Gorki a social message.

The other picture of the week is the third revival by popular choice, the German Ufa's "Variety," with Emil Jannings and Lya de Putti.

Both are silent films with English captions and descriptive musical accompaniment, and the two together make the program overlong.

STUART CLUB GRADUATES

Commencement of the academic department of the Stuart Club took place this afternoon, at the Stuart Club, 102 The Fenway. Marcien Jenckes spoke for the trustees of the club, and Prof. Robert Silliman Hillyer for the faculty of the academic department. Certificates of graduation were awarded by Miss Katherine B. Child, director of the Stuart Club and of the School of Fine Arts.

BUSINESS WOMEN MEET

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 25 (AP)—Mrs. Ella L. Elder, Northampton, was elected president of the Massachusetts Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at the annual state meeting here Saturday. Two hundred delegates attended.

UNIFORM LAWS URGED TO CHECK MOTOR THEFTS

All States Urged to Keep Cross Index of Every Automobile

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 25—Adoption in every state of a uniform antitheft law to protect automobile owners is urged in a report issued today by the National Crime Commission.

Under this law each state automobile registration office would keep a cross index of all motor and serial numbers, which would be used in establishing ownership. It is also urged that certificates of ownership be issued, and that these be required in registering automobiles.

The report is the result of a nation-wide study by the commission of automobile thefts. It declares that in 1929 the theft of insured cars alone exceeded $94,000,000, and that insured cars represent only one-third of all cars registered. Closely allied to motor vehicle thefts is the fraud practiced upon innocent purchasers of stolen cars, later recovered by owners. It is reported that two out of every three recovered cars are taken from the possession of persons claiming to be innocent purchasers.

Another form of fraud rapidly increasing, the report says, is the wrongful conversion of cars bought on the deferred payment plan, and sold after the first small payment has been made. The report states that neither the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act nor the laws of some six or more states make this a crime.

The inadequate information that exists in automobile registration offices, together with the leniency of the laws in a number of states, makes it comparatively easy for a criminal to get away with an automobile without being detected, the report states.

Cross indexes by motor and serial numbers of all cars registered would establish permanently the description of every car so as to prevent unauthorized registration, the report holds.

To minimize the registration of fictitious motor and serial numbers under the proposed model uniform anti-theft act, the committee suggests that all applications for registrations be accompanied by an indorsed certificate of title.

The committee also recommends the enactment by Congress of the bill making criminal the transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of property stolen or taken feloniously by fraud, or with intent to steal or purloin.

Prof. Nordal Gets Chair of Poetry

Sigurthur Nordal, professor of Icelandic literature at the University of Iceland, Reykjavik, was announced this morning at Harvard University as the fifth incumbent of the Charles Eliot Norton professorship of poetry, to succeed Arthur Mayger Hind of the British Museum, formerly Slade professor of fine arts at Oxford.

The selection of Professor Nordal comes at a particularly opportune time, following the gift of the Schofield library of Icelandic literature, the largest private library in Iceland, which was purchased from its former owner, Kristjan Kristjansson, a merchant of Reykjavik, who spent many years in its collection. Presentation was made on April 28 by Mrs. William H. Schofield of Peterborough, N. H.

Professor Nordal, in addition to his work in the university, will be expected to deliver each year at least six public lectures on poetry. Provision is also made for the subsequent publication of the lectures, which must not have been previously delivered or printed.

Few people realize the existence of a flourishing modern literature in prose and verse possessed by this little northern country, in addition to its medieval sagas and eddas. Professor Nordal is counted a leader in the present movement to present to the public the connection between modern writers and the old literature, a connection which is made possible by the Old Icelandic of the sagas, bearing the same relationship to the modern tongue that Shakespearean English does to modern English.

Timepiece Run by Illuminating Gas

New Competitor of the Electric Clock

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 25—What is said to be the first clock ever built to run by gas has been invented by George R. Nixon, district superintendent of the Pittsfield Coal Gas Company for the last 30 years. He has applied for a patent.

The instrument consumes no gas and works by the flow alone. The gas enters the clock through a small tube. The pressure from its flow operates a special motor having been diaphragms that enable much pressure to be exerted from a small amount of gas. The motor operates escapement levers that turn a drive wheel and give movement to the clock works.

To assure uniformity of gas pressure, two regulating devices were applied. First, a clutch was inserted between the balance wheel and the works, so that when the pressure decreased the clutch slipped and when the pressure increased the clutch exerted itself more forcibly.

There was still a difficulty in that there was a slight rebound. There a spring was put between the lever and balance wheel, providing sufficient tension to prevent any backswing from the clutch action. In that way the clock is said to have been made to keep perfect time. It requires no winding or other attention.

Actual work on the clock covered a period of six months. Encased in a hand-made grandfather's type clock, the clock was put on exhibition here today. It is said the patented can be applied to a small mantel clock, if desired.

The motor could be in the cellar and the power applied through a small metal tube running up through the floor. An outlet tube would carry the gas to a refrigerator, pilot light or any steady-burning device.

Opera Hat May Collapse, But Tariff to Stay High

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—The Tariff Commission has dismissed three applications for a reduction in the duty on manufactures of vanilla beans.

NEW YORK LAND INQUIRY COVERS STREET WASTES

Loss of Millions Yearly Alleged in Purchasing Sites for Schools

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 25—The city's inquiry into land condemnation practices, which are alleged to cost the taxpayers $33,000,000 annually in school sites alone, has "only scratched the surface" thus far, according to Leonard M. Wallstein, special assistant corporation counsel, who has been examining witnesses before the commissioner of accounts, James A. Higgins.

Mr. Wallstein undertook the condemnation inquiry last fall at Mayor James J. Walker's direction, after widespread criticism of alleged practices were made by civic organizations. While only a few cases have been touched upon up to this time, testimony has implicated school officials in land purchases through leaks in the Board of Education on prospective sites.

With the conclusion of the school site phases, Mr. Wallstein indicated that scrutiny would be given to land acquiring methods of other public construction to see if similar waste is involved. Street opening and widening processes also will be investigated, he said—a type of condemnation whose cost is borne by special assessment. Finally, the inquiry will go into the acquisition of rights of way for subways and substations for the city's new lines on which millions have been spent in the last five years.

The Hofstadter legislative committee will leave the subject of condemnation to Mr. Wallstein, it is understood, avoiding any duplication of effort in this direction.

The condemnation hearings may be said to have brought about the state inquiry into the New York City school system launched last week by the board of regents. This was ordered at the request of Dr. George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education following a report by the national Republican Club to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt that the local school situation was top-heavy with politics and mediocrity. Strength was added to this criticism by the allegation under questioning by Mr. Wallstein of Charles W. Berry, Tammany comptroller, that about nine condemnations cost the city millions unnecessarily.

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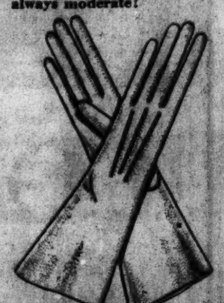
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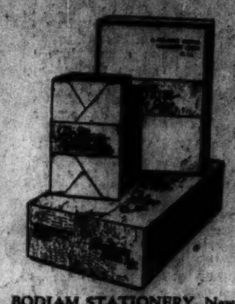
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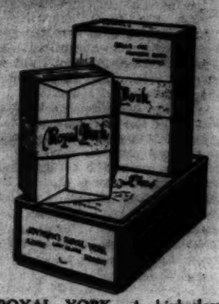
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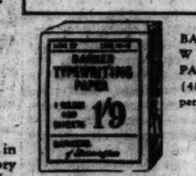
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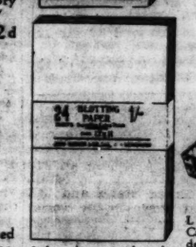
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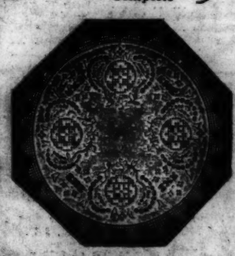
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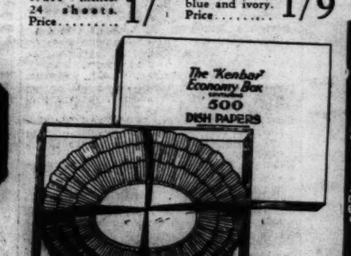
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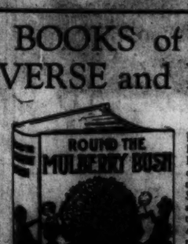
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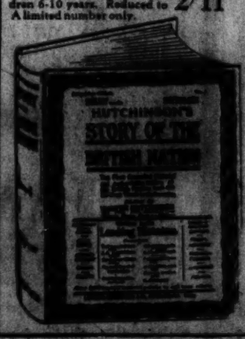
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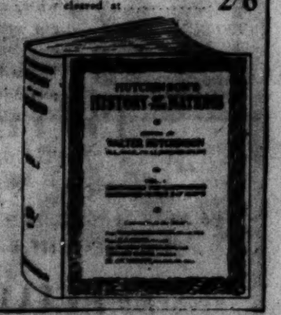
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BUSY AIRCRAFT BUILDING PERIOD SHOWN BY SURVEY

War Department Program Aids Industry—'Backfire' From 'Show' Forecast

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 25—Aircraft manufacturers of the country are enjoying the most lucrative period since aviation took its place as a military and commercial instrument of transportation. No less than 427 airplanes have been purchased by the War Department since Jan. 1 of this year, planes which go toward completion of the five-year air corps program of 1100 planes by the end of the next fiscal year.

There were 342 commercial craft, built and licensed during the first three months of 1931, and the Navy Department has probably purchased about 100 craft. It pursues a more or less secretive policy and does not always announce the equipment.

But if there had been nothing but air corps orders, the survey indicates, builders would have been enabled to go ahead with production on a paying basis. In years past, imbued with exaggerated enthusiasm and false hopes of what the flying public might buy, American builders have turned out planes in quantity production, many of them still remaining unsold in various factories.

The army expenditure this calendar year for airplanes and engines, including the 56 ships ordered two days ago, amounts to $11,217,440.91. It would be very conservative to estimate the commercial craft already sold at an average of $8000 per unit.

As the air corps is now engaged in showing off its equipment, consisting of 672 craft of various types—every serviceable military plane in the United States—1931 orders already awarded assure doubling of the present force and perhaps tripling of equipment before the end of the year.

It appears certain that the great aerial pageant will "backfire" next December when Congress listens to pleas for another appropriation, that last-minute charges with handing out money for military airplanes will have something to say about the present "show" that has been characterized as the army's $2,000,000 spectacle.

War Department aviation chiefs have denied that the maneuvers are costing anything additional to regular training methods, saying that the same amount of fuel and as many flying hours would have been recorded in routine flying. Opponents of the maneuvers say that this excuse does not exactly hold water. They point to one instance of additional cost in the flying personnel, approximately 700 officers, who are on a per diem allowance of $6 per day during the time they are away from home stations. Six times $700 each day figures high in the long run and there are rumblings from "The Hill" about this expense, even before the great air show reaches the capital city to stage the final demonstration of the series.

Tonight at the Pops

HARVARD NIGHT

"Veritas," March ..... Densmore
"Sakuntala," Overture ..... Goldmark
Tales from Johann Strauss ..... Korngold
Songs by the Harvard Glee Club
"My Spirit Be Joyful" ..... Bach
"Inimici Autem" ..... Lassus
"Spring Returns" ..... Marenzio
Choruses from "Pinafore" ..... Sullivan
"El Amor Brujo" ..... de Falla
"Ouverture Solennelle, 1812" Tchaikovsky
Songs by the Harvard Glee Club
"Salamalekum" ..... Cornelius
"The Hundred Pipers" Scotch Folk Song
Coronation Scene from "Boris" Moussorgsky
"Girl Crazy," Selection ..... Gershwin
Tango—"Jalousie" ..... Gade
"Up the Street," March ..... Morse
Fair Harvard

Music

Sunday Pops Concert

Last night in Symphony Hall, the second of the Sunday evening Pop concerts was given. As on the opening Sunday night two weeks ago, the house was "sold out," with extra chairs again being set against the side walls. Mr. Fiedler again succeeded in pleasing all tastes. He devoted the first half of his program to works of Wagner, including the Introduction to Act III of "Lohengrin," "A Siegfried Idyll," an excerpt from "Götterdämmerung" and the Overture to "Tannhäuser." There followed Tansman's "Sonatine Transatlantique," a first orchestral performance in Boston, "Parade" by Chasins, for the first time to a Boston audience, and Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," with the competent Mr. Sanroma as soloist.

With more than ordinary warmth did the audience applaud the Wagnerian music. Mr. Fiedler and his band gave many moments of genuine pleasure to those who frequent the hall during the "regular" season, and it is a matter for comment that the men are able to infuse their performances with what appears to be the most spontaneous enthusiasm.

Of course, interest centered in the Tansman and Chasins numbers. It must be an intrepid pianist indeed who will now present a piano arrangement of the "Sonatine Transatlantique." With the orchestral diversifications attainable and tonal color made possible through the use of a modern orchestra, a mere one-man piano will sound tame enough. With opportunity for cool comparison, one turns thumbs down on any but the orchestral version from this time forth. And yet, singularly enough, despite its modern rhythms, its use of the walling saxophone (excellently played, by the way), its trick percussion and so on, the audience remained but politely enthusiastic over it. Wagner, so far, had received by far the majority of votes.

With the opening measures of the "Parade" by Chasins, one had a momentary feeling that the ubiquitous "Bolero" was stalking among the players; witness the patter of a gentle drum roll which continued, at intervals throughout the piece. Yet the similarity soon ceased, and "Parade" became none other than its quite charming self—a rhythmic piece of writing for modern orchestra, which apparently was well liked by the audience. The piece deserves a second hearing.

To Gershwin's well-worn "Rhapsody" went applausive honors last night. Perhaps one may qualify, and say that honors were even between the "Rhapsody" and the overture to "Tannhäuser." Certainly one may not overlook the shouts of approval which greeted orchestra, conductor and the modest Mr. Sanroma upon the conclusion of the performance, nor may one overlook the fact that this piece continues to please where Mr. Gershwin's later works receive but a modicum of attention. Satisfied, happy, another Sunday evening audience thanked Mr. Fiedler for an hour and a half of excellent entertainment.

G. M. S.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

State and Regional Planning Forecast

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass., May 25—Regional and state planning are just over the horizon, Albert S. Bard of New York, counsel for the Council for Protection of Roadside Beauty, told the members of the Connecticut Valley Regional Planning Conference, assembled here Saturday.

A state highway system, he said, is a natural framework on which to develop zones of beauty, and whatever falls within public view from a state highway is a logical subject of consideration. Immediate preventive work is needed, he declared, if due headway is to be made in realizing our ideals, and the subject must be studied from both aesthetic and legal angles, else economic pressure may undo the good already accomplished. The time is ripe for an energetic organization in each district, he added.

J. T. B. Woodruff, engineer of the regional planning federation of the Philadelphia tri-state district, described the lines on which that work was being developed. He said great opportunities for regional planning exist in the Connecticut Valley. A river-front parkway with related recreational facilities was mentioned as one of the potential ends to be striven for.

At the conclusion of a round-table conference it was voted to appoint a committee of five, having power to add to its membership, for the purpose of making a survey and shaping a plan for a Connecticut Valley Planning Association.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with showers this afternoon and tonight; Tuesday fair and not much change in temperature; moderate southwest winds.

Maine: Showers tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers this afternoon and tonight; generally fair Tuesday morning; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh south and southwest, shifting to west or northwest, winds, and overcast weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair first half of week, followed by occasional showers beginning Thursday or Friday; cool beginning of week, followed by rising temperature until about Thursday, when it will be considerably above normal in interior.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. May25	Max. May24		8 a.m. May25	Max. May24
Atlantic City	58	66	Nantucket	54	58
Bismarck, N.D.	56	82	New Orleans	64	90
Boston	55	57	New York	52	58
Buffalo	54	58	Norfolk, Va.	60	76
Calgary	42	..	North Platte	58	90
Charleston	70	94	Philadelphia	60	68
Chicago	52	72	Phoenix, Ariz.	66	96
Cincinnati	64	66	Pittsburgh	54	62
Denver	50	68	Portland, Me.	54	64
Eastport, Me.	50	54	Raleigh	62	70
Hatteras	68	68	St. Louis	64	78
Helena, Mont.	64	82	St. Paul	54	84
Huron, S. D.	56	66	Salt Lake City	60	88
Jacksonville	66	70	San Francisco	56	64
Kansas City	70	82	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	78
Key West	76	86	Seattle	52	72
Los Angeles	58	68	Tampa	62	82
Memphis	66	80	Washington	56	70
Miami, Fla.	78	82	Wichita, Kan.	68	96
Montreal	52	58	Williston, N.D.	60	82

High Tides at Boston

Monday 6:57 p. m., Tuesday 7:08 a. m.
Height of tides 9.4 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:38 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. W. C. A. (Clarendon Street Division): Meeting, Women's League, the Rev. Ralph E. Dalley, speaker; readings by Miss Phyllis Monroe; Meditation Chapel, 6.

Hotel Statler: Dinner, Quarter Century Club, New England News Company, Parlor F. Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, Inc.: Dinner, bridge and dancing, in connection with annual meeting, Belmont Country Club, 7.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Girl Scout Officers, home of Mrs. J. M. Sanderson, 16 Hastings Street, 7:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Echo Club, Room 2, 9:30.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital, by preparatory course students, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—Jane Cowl in "Art and Mrs. Bottle," 8:30.

Tremont—"Friendship," 8:15.

Park—"The Viking" (film). Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Fine Arts—"Cain and Artem" (film), continuous.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Enjoyment of Patten, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Jewish Children's Aid Society, State Dining Room, 2.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting: Lieut. Thomas Mulroy, chief engineer Byrd expeditions to North and South Poles, speaker, Hotel Westminster, 12:15.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Advertising Club, Salle Moderne.

Benefit garden party with entertainment program, auspices Children's Mission, Five Chestnut Hill Estates, 2 to 6.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; chiaroscuro prints; early Italian engravings; designs for ornament; black and white.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Paintings, pastels and drawings by Edgar Degas, loan exhibition arranged by students. Through May 30. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, first editions of Daniel Defoe's works. In the Exhibition Room, exhibit lent by the American Institute of Graphic Arts: "Fifty Books," 1931; "Fifty British Books," 1930; "Printing for Commerce," 1930. Through May 31.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibit of Boys' Festival Day in Japan, showing a boys' festival display, armor, weapons, carp flags and banners; Japanese festival dolls for girls; permanent Japanese collections. Through May 31.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Etchings and lithographs by George Wales and John Coolidge Jr. and bronze statuettes by Helen Pratt.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings of the eighteenth century by English and continental masters.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Eighteenth century landscapes, portraits and sporting subjects. Through May 30.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual spring exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings by Anne Goldthwaite.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Drawings of jazz musicians by S. K. Merwin.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—China and glass by Sidney T. Callouhill. Through May 27. Annual exhibit by Guild of Textile Weavers.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Prints, maps and paintings. Through June 30.

Holman's Print Shop, 5-A Park Street—Plates from Turner's Liber Studiorum and Claude's Liber Veritatis; Elizabethan portraits; and Walter Crane original water colors and oils.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in landscape and trees. Through May 31.

Barn Is Museum For Farm Antiques

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HADLEY, Mass., May 25—A farm museum, placed in the rear of the ancient church and town hall, will be dedicated here this week. It is housed in a barn which was built in North Hadley in 1782 and is linked in history with several prominent families. For some time it was owned by Bishop Frederic D. Huntington.

Through the efforts of Henry R. and Clifton Johnson the barn has been moved two miles to the main part of the town, dressed with new clapboards and turned into a storehouse of antiques that the Johnson brothers had collected.

Ox and pig yokes, ancient plows and harrows, quaint old churns, machinery for making brooms, and many other utensils, unfamiliar to the present generation, are gathered within its walls. One old threshing machine is 125 years old. Part of the ample interior of the barn is used for vehicles, including a stagecoach that ran to and from Boston in early days, a huge ox-cart, a high-wheel racing sulky, and so on.

A side entrance has been cut in the barn, with a copy of the colonial doorway of the ancient Porter homestead in West Street. The main entrance is through broad flapping doors. The barn becomes one of a group of notable old buildings, in the midst of which is the church with its Christopher Wren spire.

BROCKTON MAN HEADS SCANDINAVIAN BODY

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 25 (AP)—Eric Eke of Brockton, Mass., yesterday was reelected president of the second district of the Scandinavian Fraternity of America at the closing session of a two-day meeting.

Other officers elected were: Carl Ekholm, Manchester, vice-president; Adolph Johnson, Brockton, Mass., secretary; Esther A. Anderson, Lowell, Mass., assistant district secretary; Carl Johnson, Worcester, Mass., treasurer; Frank Lundquist, Worcester, Mass., member of the board of trustees, Carl W. Bloom, Brockton, Mass., member of finance committee; C. B. Benson, Concord, N. H., chairman of law committee, and Inga Bakklund, Worcester, Mass., chairman of literary committee.

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HARTFORD HIGH AND PAWTUCKET, PRIZE WINNERS

Conclave of New England School Bands and Orchestras Is Held

The seventh annual conclave of New England school bands and orchestras, sponsored by the New England Music Festival Association, brought 2000 boys and girls from more than 40 cities and towns to the Boston Garden Saturday night.

The enthusiasm of these boys and girls for music, the dexterity of the youthful drum-majors, the snap and precision of the field maneuvers, the colorful costumes, the finesse with which each group performed its selections, betokened the power of this movement for acquainting youth with the finer type of music.

The program included a march, "Eastern Star," played by the Boston Intermediate High School Band, followed by a program of orchestral music by the New England Festival Orchestra, comprising 350 picked players from the high schools of the six New England states.

Under the direction of Francis Findlay, this juvenile orchestra aroused much enthusiasm, especially in its presentation of Tchaikovsky's "March Slav." The Boston Public School Symphony Band, Fortunato Sordillo, conductor, also gave a creditable account of itself in a group of three numbers.

The crowning event of the evening was the awarding of prizes to the winning orchestras and bands which earlier in the day had participated in the final contests held in various halls in the city.

In the orchestra competition the prize winners were:

Class A—First, Hartford (Conn.) High School; second, Brockton (Mass.) High School; third, Haverhill (Mass.) High School.

Class B—New London (Conn.) Bulkeley and Williams Memorial Institute.

Class C—First, Waterville (Me.) Coburn Classical Institute: second, Pepperell (Mass.) High School.

Class D—First, Providence (R. I.) Nathan Bishop Junior High School; second, Portland (Me.) Lincoln Junior High School.

Class E—Waltham (Mass.) South Junior High School.

The prize winners in the band competition were:

Class A—First, Pawtucket (R. I.) High School; second, Providence (R. I.) Technical High School; third, Boston (Mass.) House of the Angel Guardian.

Class B—First, West Hartford (Conn.) William Hall High School; second, Newton (Mass.) High School; third, Providence (R. I.) Commercial High.

Class C—First, Waltham (Mass.) Senior High School; second, New London (Conn.) Bulkeley School.

Class D—First, Pawtucket (R. I.) Samuel Slater Junior High School; second, Portland (Me.) Lincoln Junior High School.

Class E—Waltham (Mass.) Junior High School.

An additional award to the prize winning orchestra and band in Class A came in the form of a scholarship, presented for the first time by the Eastern Music Camp Association. The scholarship carries with it an opportunity for the winners to study music during the summer months under the personal direction of musicians of international reputation, amid surroundings as nearly ideal as may be found among the Belgrade Lakes in Maine.

The award of prizes, which consisted of silver cups, plaques and mounted bronze figures, typifying the spirit of music, was made by William C. Crawford, Patrick T. Campbell and Huntington R. Hardwick. Following the awarding of the prizes, the entire band ensemble, under the leadership of Fortunato Sordillo, played the "Boston High School Cadets March," and the program closed with the "Star-Spangled Banner."

CURLEY IN FRANCE HEARD IN BOSTON

Mayor James M. Curley, who is now touring in Europe, took part in an international broadcast between France and the United States last night, which was picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York and rebroadcast locally through Station WNAC.

Speaking from the Eiffel Tower in Paris, Mayor Curley praised the manhood and womanhood of France. He expressed the belief that radio would be a means of continuing the bonds of friendship which now exist between France and the United States.

Canning for Her Is Play That Pays

MISS CAROLYN CLARK

CANNED TREATS PAYING 4-H GIRL'S WAY IN SCHOOL

She Grows the Food, Cans It, and Makes and Decorates the Boxes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass., May 23—Carolyn Clark of Tyringham, through her own efforts, has devised a novel means of paying her way through high school and college. Handmade boxes, artistically decorated and containing jars of "Carolyn Prudence Clark's Tyringham Treats," have provided that means.

It was seven years ago that Carolyn joined the 4-H canning club of the little Berkshire village. As she herself says, "Even before I was big enough to do the actual work of canning I always wanted to can. Canning is play when you enjoy it as much as I do."

Her work rapidly improved and within three weeks she was doing all of the family canning, besides preserving a surplus which was sold through the local woman's marketing association and through private orders.

Last year Carolyn conceived the idea of the "treats." She designed a box which would hold six jars of canned products. She not only puts up the fruits and vegetables, the jams and jellies, the pickles and meats, but makes the boxes herself, paints the cover, and on the inside of the box places a hand-painted card on which is inscribed her slogan.

Sometimes the demand for the "treats" becomes so great that she has to buy some of her boxes, but for the most part she is able to say that the products are entirely her own.

In 1930 she made $130 on sales from her work. In all she caned 1101 jars, a large part of which went into the family cupboard. Carolyn's products have come from her own garden. For six years she has done garden club work, and for a time has helped other young people of the district in that interest. This year she has planted 500 raspberry bushes in order to have plenty of fruit this summer. Besides being in the canning and garden clubs she has been a member of clothing, poultry, and handicraft clubs.

Because of her work during the past years she was chosen state 4-H club canning delegate for 1930, and will spend a week at Camp Gilbert, the state 4-H club camp, which is to be held at Massachusetts State College in July and is sponsored by the junior extension service of the college.

COLLEGE NEWSMEN ELECT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 25 (AP)—Reamer Kline, editor of the Middlebury Campus of Middlebury (Vt.) College, was elected president of the Eastern Intercollegiate Newspaper Association at the 13th annual convention at Springfield College. The Williams Record won first place in the annual college newspaper competition.

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Dr. Einstein Gets Oxford Degree; World Analyzes American Visit

Made Doctor of Sciences During Lectures on Relativity

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng., May 25 — The ancient and the modern were adroitly blended in the ceremonial address by Oxford's public orator when the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on Dr. Albert Einstein here May 23 shortly before the third and last of his Rhodes lectures on relativity.

Dr. Einstein's simple charm as much as his fame had attracted more than the usual number of undergraduates to the ceremony, and they formed a large proportion of the 2000 visitors filling the Sheldonian Theater.

On these occasions Oxford's scholars reveal the eager expectant attitude of a theater audience before the curtain rises, wondering by what skill the public orator, whose address is in the Latin of tradition, will navigate his craft amid the strange modern seas of thought. They were not disappointed in any event for, if Dr. A. B. Poynton of University College made no attempt to translate the more abstruse terminology of the Einstein theory, he affirmed in impeccable Latin, the essential postulate "That, in fact, nothing has absolute existence except a continuum of space-time, and that curved."

Dr. Einstein sought to complete the explanation which he previously had given his gravitational conclusions by an excursion into the electromagnet field. In order to attain a single unitary space structure, he pointed out, simple metrical notions were insufficient; they must be supplemented by a directional structure. Hence, need for indicating the relative orientation of local systems of Cartesian coördinates.

"This spatial structure," he said, "is described in four dimensions by 16 functions. It may further be hoped that the phenomena which already have been provisionally coördinated in atomic and quantum theories may follow from the field of law by postulating freedom from singularities."

Mathematical considerations pure and simple, and not any concept of physics, were shown by the lecturer to be the means of completing the relativity theory in this sense. Justification of mathematics, asserted to be the greatest of the exact sciences, is thus manifest. That even now Dr. Einstein's satisfaction with his own achievements is only relative may be inferred from his concluding observation: "Whether the fundamental assumption which we have made brings us any nearer to the structure of real space can only be decided by the very difficult integration of the equations."

Material Scientists Who Worked With Him See Much to Come

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—The Oxford lectures by Dr. Albert Einstein have been closely followed by natural scientists here who collaborated with the famous German physicist upon his recent visit to Pasadena.

The studies which Dr. Einstein undertook in California are pointed to as an evidence of the growing coöperation among research specialists who are seeking to solve fundamental problems of material science.

Dr. Einstein's visit to California not only was rich in its contribution to the progress of astronomical and physical study, but was regarded as of major importance in its contacts between leaders of astrophysical investigation. Leading scientists with whom Dr. Einstein conferred have contributed their answers to a question asked by The Christian Science Monitor: "What were the results of Dr. Einstein's visit?" This is what they say:

DR. WALTER S. ADAMS

Director, Mount Wilson Observatories, Carnegie Institute of Washington

"It is quite impossible to estimate fully the influence of Dr. Albert Einstein's visit to Pasadena and to the Mount Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington until many years have passed. The intangible results of the contact of this great master of science with the life and work of the observatory are likely to prove fully as important as will any of the notable lectures and discussions in which he has taken part so generously.

"Among the specific problems of astronomy which Professor Einstein has considered during his visit there is none which makes so strong an appeal as that of the nature and structure of the universe. In a clear and brilliant summary he has outlined the consequences of the different methods of treatment of the equations of generalized relativity and the aspects of cosmology to which they lead. The recent discoveries of the large red-shifts in the spectra of the most distant nebulæ and the enormous apparent velocities which they indicate, together with the direct relationship found to exist between distance and amount of red-shift, have modified greatly some of the earlier views.

"Dr. Einstein is now inclined to consider the most promising line of attack on this problem to be based on theories of a non-static universe the general equations for which have been developed so ably by Dr. Tolman of the California Institute of Technology. In the special solutions so far made involving an expanding universe the chief difficulty lies in the insufficiency of the time-scale which they require.

"Of special interest to the members of the observatory staff have been Dr. Einstein's outline of the method and development of the unified field theory; his suggestive discussion of the possible origin of circulatory movements in the solar atmosphere and their bearing on the rotation of the sun and the formation of sun-spots; and the valuable insight he has given us into his interpretation of some of the equations governing the probability of transitions within the atom, a field of vast importance in spectroscopy and one with which his name is associated most intimately. His insistence upon the necessity and importance of the results of observation to control theoretical assumptions and developments has been a striking characteristic of his mode of thought.

"Beyond any other consideration, however, has been the opportunity of observing his keen and brilliant mind at work, its instant grasp of the essentials of a problem and its extraordinary resourcefulness in its solution. Finally, no one can meet Dr. Einstein even for the first time without an immediate realization of extraordinary intellectual power combined with a natural simplicity and kindliness which so often characterize great genius."

DR. ROBERT A. MILLIKAN

Chairman of the Executive Council, California Institute of Technology.

"At the time of the initiation of a strong department of physics at the California Institute in 1921 provision was made for bringing each year an outstanding European scentist to join the staff of the Institute as foreign visiting professor on temporary appointment.

"This professorship has been held twice by the late Dr. H. A. Lorentz of Leiden, Holland, twice by Dr. Arnold Sommerfeld of Munich, Germany, once by Dr. Bperknes of Oslo, Norway, once by Professor Raman of India, twice by Professor Ehrenfest of Holland; and as long as five years ago Professor Einstein of Berlin accepted appointment to come to southern California to this same foreign professorship but was prevented from carrying out his plan at that time.

"Three of four times since then, however, he has expressed a desire to come to the institute for purely scientific purposes since the extensive experimental and theoretical researches being carried out both at the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics and the Mount Wilson Observatory were very intimately related to his own work, and a first-hand interchange of ideas was certain to be profitable to the men working in this center, while an intimate view, especially of our experimental conditions and results, could scarcely fail to affect in some way Dr. Einstein's own thinking.

"After repeated interference, by untoward events, with the long contemplated visit it has been made with results that are all that could be expected by the Einstein collaborators on the spot, namely, Eric T. Bell, Walter S. Adams, Richard C. Tolman, Charles F. St. John, Roy J. Kennedy, Paul S. Epstein, Harry Bateman, Edwin Hubble, Theodor von Karman, Albert A. Michelson, Fritz Zwicky, J. Robert Oppenheimer, Marston L. Humason, William V. Houston, Robert A. Millikan, Ira S. Bowen, Jesse W. DuMond, Linus C. Pauling, Francis G. Pease, Edward M. Thorndike, Ernest C. Watson, S. J. Barnett, Frederick H. Seares, Arthur S. King and Gustaf Stromberg.

"Every one of this considerable group of men all of whom have made contributions either to some phases of the Einstein theories, or to the experimental verification of these theories, has been stimulated and inspired by Dr. Einstein's presence and the discussions with him that have been made possible by his stay here.

"It is hoped, too, that Dr. Einstein himself has profited by the sight he has had of the extent and character of the new experimental results that have recently been brought to light by the aforementioned group of workers, and that he will feel the urge to repeat his visit as Lorentz, Sommerfeld, and Ehrenfest have done before him.

"His quite extraordinary human sympathy and insight, combined with his charming modesty, honesty, open-mindedness, and objectivity, have made his visit an inspiration and a rich experience to all of us whether we have been directly associated with Dr. Einstein's work or not."

DR. EDWIN P. HUBBLE

Of Mount Wilson Observatory Staff

"Those of us at the Mount Wilson Observatory who came in contact with the delightful personality of Dr. Albert Einstein, look back upon a winter of rich friendship with this great man.

"Indeed, it is not too much to say that the greatest gift our renowned friend brought and left with us was his essentially human capacity through which we received additional inspiration and encouragement in our work. For beyond his paramount position in the scentific world, Dr. Einstein is a man—kindly, sympathetic, understanding and human."

PAUL MERRILL

Astronomer, Mount Wilson Observatory

"It is generally true that students learn much from following the example of a master, from observing and imitating his methods of working. Whenever such an opportunity occurs it is a great boon to conscientious students. In Pasadena, last winter, many of us observed and enjoyed such an opportunity. For Dr. Einstein is beyond question the master mind in the realm of theoretical physics.

"It is not without reason, it is not by chance of circumstance, that he holds such a position. Dr. Einstein has the character marks of a great man.

"In approaching the infinite, he does not lose sight of the finite objects with which he is concerned. In other words, he keeps his feet upon the ground even when he is observing the heavens. It is also true that when he is examining physical details he has not lost sight of the whole general plan of the scientific world. His imagination is disciplined.

"He is a man of supreme courage: stepping out far in advance of experimental progress to outline a new theory, and then tediously examining the theory for points at which it can be proved. In this he is intensely practical.

"Dr. Einstein is conscientiously interested in discovering truth, not in establishing and defending the position of his own inventions for personal reasons. None of his brain-children is so precious to him that he will harbor it a moment after there is proof that it is untrue.

"Quite apart from these qualities, in appearance, in his great human wisdom. He is a keen judge of human nature, exceedingly gentle and kind, and patient with others, as is not often the case with individuals owning his power of thinking. These, and other qualities, indicate that Albert Einstein is a great man."

DR. ROY J. KENNEDY

Research Fellow in Physics, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena

"One particular feature of Dr. Albert Einstein's visit to America during the last winter has been largely obscured by the glamorous reception accorded his marvelous achievements in the physical sciences.

"I am speaking of his fearless attitude upon many important social questions of the modern world, perhaps the most significant of which is world peace. It is my belief that his influence upon this important movement alone has an importance that far exceeds his brilliant discoveries.

"Therefore, if he has contributed toward encouraging the American people to look with greater favor upon world brotherhood, if he has brought a new vision to our Jewish population through sympathy with their problems, then Albert Einstein's visit has been humanely profitable. Personally, I am certain that it has."

DR. EDWARD M. THORNDIKE

Research Fellow of Physics, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena

"The world of scientific research has always stood in need of more personal contact between the workers of which it is made up. Through such communion there is opportunity for a discussion of common problems and efforts to solve important situations. In this way, the growth of man's knowledge of the world in which he lives can be increased and the speed of progress accelerated.

"Again, there are intense social pleasures in the meeting of men of scientific pursuits. Few are profoundly interested in our problems, but when those few are brought together, they are able to judge in an exchange of ideas that is mutually exciting. For such reasons, the visit of Dr. Albert Einstein has been of interest and value to us who work here in Pasadena."

DR. S. J. BARNETT

Professor of Physics, University of California at Los Angeles

"During much of Dr. Einstein's notable career as a physicist, a part of his wide interests has been spent upon problems of a similar nature to those upon which I have personally spent many years in study and investigation; namely, problems in electrodynamics and magnetism. For more than 15 years we have been greatly interested in one another's work in the latter field; so that, naturally, his visit was intensely interesting to me.

"He visited our laboratories and inspected experiments that are now in progress, showing much delight at what he saw and offering fruitful suggestions. I do not know if he, himself, carried away any great mass of new ideas for his own studies, but I am sure that all of us gained through him a most pleasant and inspiring experience."

DR. RICHARD C. TOLMAN

Professor of Physical Chemistry and Mathematical Physics, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena

"When Dr. Einstein had finally developed his general theory of relativity after many years of research, he indicated that there were three experimental means by which the work could be proved or disproved. In simple form, these were:

"Observation of the motion of the perihelion of the planet Mercury, the deflection of light by a gravitational field — for example, in passing near the sun — and the displacement of spectral lines toward the red in the case of light coming from the surface of a gravitating body.

"This latter proof was established, in the two cases of light from the sun and light from the white dwarf companion of the star Sirius, by scientists in Pasadena.

"Naturally, Dr. Einstein was extremely interested in visiting the scene where this work was accomplished, and since it is possible that future developments of this sort may also occur in Pasadena, this interest was heightened. In addition, it was a particularly happy circumstance that Dr. Albert A. Michelson was also in Pasadena at the time of Dr. Einstein's visit, since it was the Michelson-Morley experiment which furnished the basis of the special theory of relativity which preceded and led to the development of the general theory. It was an outstanding event to have these two men brought together.

"It is problematical just what bearing this visit may have upon scientific progress beyond the personal satisfaction received from such an association. But it may be expected to lead to a better understanding between us, and perhaps later, to further work.

"During the course of his visit we had many stimulating conversations concerning problems relating to the principle of quantum mechanics, the Unified Field Theory and the applications of relativity to cosmology. He is a marvelous scientist and a wonderful man."

DR. ALBERT A. MICHELSON

Awarded Nobel Prize for Physics in 1907, Formerly Professor of Physics at the University of Chicago

"Dr. Einstein's visit was interesting to all of us, of course, especially those whose work was in some way associated with the findings of this great scientific worker. It is impossible to say just what benefit and value his visit will have, but I would say that it should prove an inspiration to workers here in southern California."

He Points the Way—the World of Material Science Listens

NOTHING, HE SAYS, HAS ABSOLUTE EXISTENCE EXCEPT A CONTINUUM OF SPACE-TIME

Dr. Albert Einstein's Visit to California, Rich in Its Progress to Astrophysical Study Brought Together a Group of Men Learned in the Intricacies and Complexities of Matter and Its Relation to Time and Space. The Artist Has Pictured Their Attention and Abstraction. Dr. Edward M. Thorndike, Dr. Walter S. Adams and Dr. Roy James Kennedy, in Line From the Right of Dr. Einstein's Head Above the Telescope, Are Intent on What They Are Hearing. Dr. Adams Is Director of Mount Wilson Observatory, and Under His Auspices the Fourth Test, Proving the Correctness of the Relativity Theory, Was Made. Drs. Thorndike and Kennedy Are Students of the Fourth Dimension and Are Expected to Make an Announcement Shortly. Note the Absorption of Dr. Edwin P. Hubble, Profound Student of the Universe, in the Lower Right-Hand Corner, and of Dr. S. J. Barnett, Just Above Him, Who Has Shown That the Electron Is What Holds the Einstein Universe Together; Dr. Richard C. Tolman Appears Calm but Concentrated on the Premise Being Outlined. He Is in the Lower Left-Hand Corner and Is a Physicist Who Thinks the Universe Is Running Down. Over Dr. Einstein's Right Shoulder Is Dr. Albert A. Michelson, Who Was the World's Greatest Authority on Light and Who, Just Prior to His Recent Passing On, Was Engaged in Rechecking His Great Achievement in the Measurement of Light's Speed. Great Men All, They Each Contributed Something to One Another.

Clouds of Revolt Dispersed in Cuba

HAVANA, May 25 (AP)—Threat of revolution which hung over Cuba the past week has been suddenly removed and the country is looking with fresh hope and optimism toward a peaceful settlement of its political difficulties.

The crisis is considered definitely over, due to the unexpected stand taken by Gen. Mario G. Menocal, twice President of the Republic and one of the bitterest foes of the Machado administration.

General Menocal, with thousands of followers in the interior of the island, sent couriers into the interior ordering the citizens to lay down their arms.

"The solution can be reached without shedding of blood and destruction of property. If you have faith in my judgment do not use violence," was the message he sent. Other opposition-alist heads were quick to follow suit. Now there is in prospect a renewal of efforts to make possible a permanent reconciliation.

VASSAR TO DEDICATE HALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 25—Dedication of the Belle Skinner Hall of Music, $500,000 gift of William Skinner, silk manufacturer of Holyoke, Mass., to Vassar College, will take place at 4:30 p. m. June 7, according to announcement from the college.

BEDINGER HEADS COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RED SPRINGS, N. C.—Dr. Henry Graybill Bedinger has been installed as president of Flora Macdonald College here in connection with the thirty-fifth commencement. The speaker was Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president emeritus of Washington and Lee University.

Noted Opera Singer Asks Race Tolerance

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 22 (AP)—Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, world-famed singer, has rebuked war mothers here because of their protests concerning appearance on the stage of foreign children at a recital marking dedication of a memorial auditorium.

The singer turned her back upon her adult audience and, facing the bank of well-scrubbed little black, yellow and white faces crooned a mother's lullaby especially for them. Then the children sang the "Star-Spangled Banner" with her.

After the applause died down, she stepped to the footlights and said:

"It is up to the war mothers to teach their children the love of law—and not make a difference between black, or yellow, or brown or white skins. You make war among yourselves—through your children."

BALFOUR FINDS AMERICA HARD HIT

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., May 22 (AP)—Sir Arthur Balfour, returning from the International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Washington today, said the economic position of the United States is worse than that of Great Britain.

"I don't think we can look for any real recovery in business in the United States for some time," he said. "Frantic speculation has hit practically every home in America."

(With apologies to Lewis Carroll, but none at all to the present pessimists.)

"You are old, Uncle Sammy," the young man cried,
"And your hair has become very white;
And yet the depression you loudly deride;
Do you think, at your age, it is right?"

"In my youth," Uncle Samuel said to the lad,
"I feared these depressions a lot,
But I've been through so many the country has had,
That I no longer worry a jot."

"Yes, I know," said the youth, "but I hardly surmise
You've been through a time like the present.
Business is terrible, stocks will not rise;
It's really distinctly unpleasant."

"My lad," said the sage, "as I've hinted before,
This nation may safely be trusted.
But we won't hear Prosperity's knock on the door,
If every one's groaning 'We're busted!'"

"You must see," sobbed the lad, "that the country is weak,
I've said so again and again.
I tell everybody the outlook is bleak,
And that everything gives me a pain."

"Well, son," Uncle Samuel grimly replied,
"My advice is to swallow your pout.
If folks will start working and let gossip slide,
There'll be nothing to worry about!"

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

UNITED STATES BEATS CANADA

Davis Cup Tennis Match Won by 4-to-1 Score on Montreal Courts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, May 25—After Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York had defeated Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. of this city in their singles match of the Davis Cup contest between the United States and Canada here on Sunday afternoon to give the visitors the series, 3 matches to 1, his team mate, Francis X. Shields, defeated Marcel Rainville in the concluding match, also in straight sets, to give the United States a 4-to-1 margin, Rainville having defeated Wood in the singles on Thursday. After the win of the American pair in the doubles on Friday the ultimate result was expected, although the Canadians hoped that Wright would be able to defeat Wood and make the final score closer, but Wood displayed his best form of the series on Sunday.

The Wood-Wright match started on Saturday, but, after Wood had won the first set, 8-6 and the second was 2-all, the officials were forced to postpone the remainder of the match and also the Shields-Rainville contest until Sunday on account of a heavy and continuous downpour of rain. When the match was resumed Wood was in much better form, and he won four of the five games to take the second set, 6-3, and then took the third, 6-4.

On Saturday, Wright went forward to the net repeatedly, but was passed by Wood's smashes to the back of the court. On Sunday, the Canadian followed another plan of campaign, but with even less success. He stayed at the back line most of the time, but was outgeneraled by his younger opponent. He lost points that cost him several games by netting the ball. The point score and stroke analysis:

FIRST SET

Wood	4	6	2	5	4	1	4	2	4	1	4	4	—	4	8
Wright	0	4	4	3	1	4	2	4	6	4	1	6	—	0	6

STROKE ANALYSIS

	A.	P.	O.	N.	D.F.
Wood	1	16	13	16	1
Wright	2	8	16	16	0

SECOND SET

Wood	7	4	0	1	4	4	4	7	4	3	5	—	6		
Wright	5	2	4	4	2	2	2	9	2	3	2	—	3		

STROKE ANALYSIS

	A.	P.	O.	N.	D.F.
Wood	3	7	12	15	0
Wright	0	5	10	14	1

THIRD SET

Wood	2	5	7	4	4	2	0	4	2	4	—	3	4	—	6
Wright	4	3	5	1	2	4	4	2	4	0	—	2	9	—	4

STROKE ANALYSIS

	A.	P.	O.	N.	D.F.
Wood	0	12	12	12	2
Wright	0	3	12	10	0

Shields continued his impressive play in disposing of Rainville, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1. By means of his longer reach and stride, he forced the pace throughout and had the little Canadian running all over the court. The loser made a gallant effort in the second set, but there never was any danger of Shields losing the set. The point score and stroke analysis:

FIRST SET

Shields	2	4	6	4	4	4	4	—	28	—	6				
Rainville	4	1	4	1	2	1	1	—	14	—	1				

STROKE ANALYSIS

	A	P	O	N	DF
Shields	1	10	7	5	0
Rainville	0	2	5	12	0

SECOND SET

Shields	4	1	5	3	2	4	4	2	4	—	4	—	33	—	6
Rainville	2	4	3	5	4	1	6	4	2	—	2	—	27	—	4

STROKE ANALYSIS

	A	P	O	N	DF
Shields	1	8	12	12	0
Rainville	0	3	13	10	1

THIRD SET

Shields	4	4	4	5	2	4	4	—	27	—	6				
Rainville	1	3	0	3	4	1	2	—	13	—	4				

STROKE ANALYSIS

	A	P	O	N	DF
Shields	0	7	2	7	0
Rainville	0	4	7	13	0

Kansas Winner Of 'Big Six' Track Meet

BIG SIX CONFERENCE TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP

College	Points
Kansas	63½
Nebraska	47
Iowa State	39½
Oklahoma	37½
Kansas State	20½
Missouri	7

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb., May 25—University of Kansas, 1930 champions of the Big Six Conference, repeated their performance here Saturday afternoon and carried off the honors in a track and field meet in which four new Conference records were made. Kansas won over Nebraska, her nearest competitor, 63½ to 57.

Records broken were: One-Mile Run—Won by G. W. Dawson '32, Oklahoma, with a new record of 4m. 22s. Former record was held by R. Farquhar, Iowa State, 1912, and R. B. Watson, Kansas State, 1921, of 4m. 22.4s.

Running Broad Jump—D. A. Gray '33, Nebraska, new record 24ft. 2¾in. Former record held by Coburn Tomson '31, Nebraska, of 24ft. 2¼in., made in 1930. Coburn Tomson, Nebraska, leaped 25ft. 6¼in., Saturday, but it was disallowed because of a strong wind with him.

Running High Jump Record—Milton Erhlich '32, Kansas State, 6ft. 3⅝in. Former record held by T. W. Poor, Kansas, 1923, 6ft. 3¼in.

Pole Vault—C. C. Coffman '33, Kansas, 13ft. 5⅝in. Previous record held by F. H. Wirsig, Nebraska, 13ft. 4 27-64in., made in 1927. Bernard Gridley of Kansas equaled the world's record in the low hurdles in 23s. flat; but it was with the wind and was not allowed as official.

Kansas was strong in track events winning 41 points, while Nebraska in that department of the meet, in which the college has been especially strong for a number of years, scored only 23 points. The summaary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by J. P. Klaner '32, Kansas; J. J. Lee '33, Nebraska, second; R. W. Sickel '31, Kansas, third; G. L. Smutney '32, Nebraska, fourth; J. P. Wells '32, Iowa State, fifth. Time—9.5s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by R. W. Sickel '31, Kansas; J. P. Klaner '32, Kansas, second; H. A. Elwell '32, Kansas State, third; J. A. Wells '32, Iowa State, fourth; J. H. Adkinson '31, Oklahoma, Fifth. Time—21.1s

440-Yard Dash—Won by G. E. Jones '30, Kansas; C. W. Potts '32, Oklahoma, second; P. C. Beardslee '30, Kansas, third; R. P. Ostergard '32, Nebaska, fourth; Merlon England '33, Nebraska, fifth. Time—49.4s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Earl Labertew '33, Iowa State; W. W. Moore '32, Oklahoma, second; L. F. Nagle '32, Iowa State, third; J. A. Bondank '33, Kansas, fourth; H. C. Barber '31, Missouri, fifth. Time—1m. 56.7s.

One-Mile Run—Won by G. W. Dawson '32, Oklahoma; H. R. Putman '31, Iowa State, second; R. E. Suarez '31, Missouri, third; R. L. Chapman '31, Iowa State, fourth; W. M. True '31, Nebraska, fifth. Time—4m. 22s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by G. W. Dawson '32, Oklahoma; H. R. Putman '31, Iowa State, second; R. E. Muenzberger '31, Nebraska, third; W. M. Pearce '33, Kansas State, fourth; E. F. McClarnon '32, Iowa State, fifth. Time—9m. 59.8s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Iowa State (Wessling, Henderson, Nagle and Letherlow); Nebraska, second; Missouri, third; Oklahoma, fourth; Kansas, fifth. Time—3m. 23.4s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by R. F. Hager '31, Iowa State; A. R. Flick '32, Kansas, second; W. B. Lamson '31, Nebraska, third; Merle White '32, Nebraska, fourth; L. W. Carroll '33, Nebraska, fifth. Time—14.8s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by B. E. Gridley '33, Kansas; A. R. Flick '32, Kansas, second; R. F. Hager '31, Iowa State, third; R. W. Hinckley '32, Kansas State, fourth; R. B. Hidt '33, Oklahoma, fifth. Time—23s.

Running High Jump—Won by M. Ehrlich '32, Kansas State, 6ft. 3⅝in.; W. J. Newblock '33, Oklahoma, and K. C. Heddens '31, Iowa State, tied for second at 5ft. 11in.; Bruce Choate '31, Oklahoma, and Slayton Pierce '32, Nebraska, tied for fourth, 5ft. 10in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Coburn Tomson, Nebraska, 25ft. 6¼in.; D. A. Gray '33, Nebraska, second, 25ft. 4in.; C. L. Mell '32, Oklahoma, third, 24ft. 8½in.; J. H. Morris '32, Oklahoma, fourth, 24ft. 8in.; J. J. Lee '33, Nebraska, fifth, 24ft. ¼in. (Record not allowed on account of wind).

Pole Vault—Won by C. C. Coffman '33, Kansas, 13ft. 5⅝in.; O. F. Dean '31, Nebraska; J. R. Redwine '32, Oklahoma; J. W. Jordan '32, Kansas Aggies; Lowell Trueblood '32, Kansas, tied for second. Distance—13ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by R. M. Rhea '32, 40ft.; A. O. Rist '33, Nebraska, second, 42ft. 9¾in.; C. R. Socolofsky '33, Kansas State, third, 42ft. 6in.; H. O. Cronkite '32, Kansas State, fourth, 42ft. 2in.; Charles Justice '31, Nebraska, fifth, 41ft. 11½in.

Discus Throw—Won by E. W. Eisenhart '31, Nebraska, 135ft. 8½in.; E. L. Foy '32, Kansas, second, 135ft. 5in.; E. J. Walton '32, Kansas, third, 133ft.; R. C. Ross, Kansas, fourth, 129ft. 4in.; E. D. Smith '31, Iowa State, fifth, 128ft. 8in.

Javelin Throw—Won by F. E. Faytinger '31, Nebraska, 187ft. 5in.; R. H. Bryan '32, Kansas, second, 185ft. 4in.; C. G. Mills '31, Oklahoma, third, 183ft. 2½in.; E. J. Walton '32, Kansas, fourth, 180ft. 10½in.; E. C. Livingston '31, Kansas Aggies, fifth, 178ft. 1½in.

New Hampshire Is Track Champion

NEW ENGLAND I. A. A. TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP

College	Points
New Hampshire	26
Bowdoin	24 1-3
Brown	20½
Bates	18
Holy Cross	17
Northeastern	13
Boston College	9 1-3
M. I. T.	8 5-6
Wesleyan	8
Williams	5
Colby	4
Connecticut State	3
Maine	3
Rhode Island	2

LEWISTON, Me., May 25 (AP)—The University of Maine track team, winner of the New England intercollegiate track championship for the past four years, only scored three points here Saturday when the well-balanced University of New Hampshire forces gained the 1931 title with 26 points.

Bowdoin College, showing unexpected strength, placed second with 24 1-3 points, and Brown University, the strongest seen in this two-day competition since 1922, finished third with 18 points.

Holy Cross College, which shared the honors with New Hampshire in Friday's trials, collected only 17 points and finished fourth.

The Crusaders, who had scoring power in 12 of the 15 events, saw their hope of victory vanish when Capt. George A. Morin '31, counted upon to win in both sprints, finished third in the "100" and second in the furlong, and A. J. MacDonnell '32 picked up only one point in the two hurdle races.

Two meet records were broken and one was equaled. John A. Robertson '32, M. I. T., javelin thrower, shattered the mark for his specialty with a heave of 189.9 feet. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by G. F. Troy '31, Brown; C. W. Miller '33, Williams, second; G. A. Morin '31, Holy Cross, third; S. C. Wilcox '32, Wesleyan, fourth. Time—10s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by C. W. Miller '33, Williams; G. A. Morin '31, Holy Cross, second; G. F. Troy '31, Brown, third; S. C. Wilcox '32, Wesleyan, fourth. Time—21 4-5s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by A. C. Adams '33, Bates; B. P. McCafferty '32, Holy Cross, second; F. L. Shea '32, Northeastern, third; D. A. Fleet '33, Boston College, fourth. Time—48 2-5s. (Ties meet record).

880-Yard Run—Won by R. H. Chapman '31, Bates; W. F. Huse '31, Brown, second; R. J. Jordan '33, Boston College, third; H. W. Thistlewaite '32, Bowdoin, fourth. Time—1m. 55 3-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by W. E. Viles '31, Bates; B. T. Moynahan '32, Boston College, second; W. F. Madden Jr. '31, Holy Cross, third; C. F. Noyes '32, New Hampshire, fourth. Time—4m. 23 1-5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by D. A. deMoulpied '33, New Hampshire; N. E. Whitten '33, Bates, second; D. B. Gilman '32, M. I. T., third; W. F. Blake '33, Holy Cross, fourth. Time—9m. 39s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by C. F. Stanwood '32, Bowdoin; R. W. Whitehouse '32, New Hampshire, second; A. D. Thayer '32, New Hampshire, third; A. J. MacDonnell '32, Holy Cross, fourth. Time—15 2-5s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by R. E. McLaughlin '33, Bowdoin; C. F. Stanwood '32, Bowdoin, second; R. W. Whitehouse '32, New Hampshire, third; E. D. Mackenzie '32, Northeastern, fourth. Time—24 3-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by C. F. Stanwood '32, Bowdoin, 5ft. 11in.; D. B. Fanning '33, Brown; C. E. Coon '33, M. I. T.; C. R. Scott '32, and C. M. Freeman '31, Northeastern, tied for second, 5ft. 10in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by C. W. Pike '32, New Hampshire, 22ft. 8¾in.; A. Fair '32, Northeastern, second, 22ft. 6¾in.; G. A. Morin '31, Holy Cross, third, 22ft. 3in.; P. S. Odel '32, Wesleyan, fourth, 22ft. ¾in.

Pole Vault—Won by E. T. Brooks '31, New Hampshire, 12ft. 8in. (new meet record); R. W. Webb '33, Maine, second; R. V. Buonanno '31, Brown, third; F. A. Appleton '31, Bowdoin; B. P. Haseltine '31, M. I. T., and W. M. Mulherin '33, Boston College, tied for fourth.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by T. F. Gilbane '33, Brown, 45ft. 9½in.; D. R. Chubbuck '32, Connecticut State, second, 45ft. 4¼in.; C. B. Brown '31, Brown, third, 43ft. 5¾in.; A. B. Learmouth '33, New Hampshire, fourth, 43ft. 5in.

16-Pound Hammer—Won by Delme Galbraith '31, Bowdoin, 154ft. 9in.; A. F. Flanagan '31, Holy Cross, second, 152ft. 6in.; Mudliszewski, R. I. State, third; 146ft. 2in.; G. F. Sprague '31, Colby, fourth, 143ft. 4in.

Javelin Throw—Won by J. A. Robertson '32, M. I. T., 189.9ft. (new meet record); M. T. Treworgy '31, Colby, second, 184.3ft.; R. A. Goffreon '31, New Hampshire, third, 181.4ft.; Algot Forsberg '31, Northeastern, fourth, 175.6ft.

Discus Throw—Won by K. M. Smith '31, Wesleyan, 137.3ft.; Philip Couhig '33, Boston College, second, 136.1ft.; L. M. Rymph '32, Northeastern, third, 135.6ft.; J. J. Matukas '32, Northeastern, fourth, 134.1ft.

HOPPE DEFEATS KIECKHEFER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 25—W. F. Hoppe of New York defeated A. H. Kieckhefer of this city, 600 to 533, in their special match at three-cushion billiards that was concluded here last night. Hoppe won seven of the 12 blocks and led in points from the opening last Tuesday. In the semifinal block, Hoppe won by a score of 50 to 29 in 48 innings. He took the final, 50 to 43 in 45 innings. High run for the match was 16 by Kieckhefer.

AUSTRIA DEFEATS GERMANY

BERLIN, May 25 (AP)—Austria's international soccer team defeated Germany yesterday, 6 to 0. A crowd of 35,000 saw the match, in which the Austrians, recent winners over Scotland, outplayed their rivals by a wide margin.

TILDEN DEFEATS KOZELUH

HARTFORD, Conn., May 25—William T. Tilden 2d defeated Karel B. Kozeluh before a large crowd at the Hartford Golf Club yesterday, 10—8, 8—6, 5—7, 8—6.

CORNELL REGATTA CANCELED

ITHACA, N. Y., May 25 (AP)—Rain and rough weather on Lake Cayuga late Saturday canceled Cornell's spring day regatta with Harvard, Syracuse and Massachusetts Tech.

WISCONSIN WINS 'BIG TEN' MEET

Scores Enough Points in Field Events to Lead With 46

BIG TEN TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP

Wisconsin	46
Illinois	39 5-6
Michigan	39 1-6
Indiana	38 3-6
Ohio State	37 5-6
Iowa	34
Minnesota	13 3-6
Northwestern	12
Chicago	5
Purdue	3

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 25—For the first time in 15 years, University of Wisconsin now displays the track and field championship plaque of the Intercollegate Conference A. A. Though winning only two firsts, the Badgers piled up enough other places in the field events to emerge after the final event with 46 points. University of Illinois also surprised by elbowing into second place with 39 5-6 points, beating the title defender and outstanding favorite, University of Michigan. The Wolverines, taking four firsts, compiled only 39 1-6 points. Ohio State University, which looked strong in the preliminaries, was fifth with 37 5-6 points.

Indiana University made the best showing in its history, winning a first and placing in seven other events for a total of 38 3-6 points and taking fourth from Ohio State.

One world's record was equaled and three "Big Ten" Conference marks were broken, though it was a cold day and in no way inducing the best performances. A crowd of less than 10,000 turned out at Dyche Stadium, Evanston.

The world's record for the 120-yards high hurdle race, 14.4s., was equaled by L. H. Sentman '31 of Illinois, and J. A. Keller '33 of Ohio State was scarcely an inch behind. The world's standard was set May 29, 1920, by E. J. Thomson of Canada and equaled by E. Wennstrom of Sweden Aug. 25, 1929, and H. E. Anderson of University of Washington in 1930. Sentman and Keller were closely followed by J. E. Hatfield '31 of Indiana. Keller's performance in pressing Sentman to a world's record was remarkable in that in the last previous race, the 100-yards dash, he had competed in a fast field to finish fifth. Sentman did not use starting blocks

Another Conference record was broken in the two-mile run. G. B. Wright '33, of Wisconsin clipped 1.8s. from the mark established in 1928 by Abbott of Illinois with the new time of 9m. 21.9s.

Michigan came from behind to win the one-mile relay in the new "Big Ten" record time of 3m. 18.5s., an improvement of 1.4s. over Michigan's own mark that has stood since 1926.

T. E. Tolan Jr. '31 of Michigan could have tied or beaten his own "Big Ten" record of 9.5s. in the 100-yard dash had he not looked back and slowed down in the last five yards. He had an eight-yard lead over the field at this stage, and in spite of this break he was caught in 9.6s. Tolan won the 220-yard dash with a margin of five yards in 20.9s., only .3s. slower than the Conference standard.

Among the champions who defended titles won a year ago was D. A. Letts '31 of Chicago, who won the half-mile run in 1m. 54.4s., an improvement of 1.6s. over his 1930 performance. Sentman defended the high-hurdle title. L. D. Weldon '31 of Iowa defended the javelin-throw crown, and his team mate, E. L. Gordon '31, retained the broad-jump laurels. Michigan retained the one-mile relay trophy. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by T. E. Tolan Jr. '31, Michigan; J. K. Haas '31, Minnesota, second; J. L. Paszkas '31, Ohio State, third; J. T. Campbell '32, Michigan, fourth; J. A. Keller '33, Ohio State, fifth. Time—9.6s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by T. E. Tolan Jr. '31, Michigan; J. L. Paszkas '31, Ohio State, second; J. T. Campbell '31, Michigan, third; P. J. Conway '31, Iowa, fourth; J. K. Haas '32, Minnesota, fifth. Time—20.9s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by E. F. Russell '32, Michigan; H. P. Davidson '31, Wisconsin, second; N. E. Heyne '33, Northwestern, third; G. G. Laguardi '32, Iowa, fourth; E. C. McAuliffe '31, Northwestern, fifth. Time—48.7s.

880-Yard Run—Won by D. A. Letts '31, Chicago; E. T. Turner '33, Michigan, second; R. L. Brown '33, Ohio State, third; S. W. Skowbo '32, Iowa, fourth; F. H. Lindall '33, Illinois, fifth. Time—1m. 54.4s.

One-Mile Run—Won by R. M. Less '31, Indiana; L. R. Kirk '32, Wisconsin, second; R. D. Woolsey '32, Illinois, third; H. A. Wolfe '32, Michigan, fourth; V. C. Goldsworthy '31, Wisconsin, fifth. Time—4m. 18.6s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by G. B. Wright '33, Wisconsin; H. A. Brocksmith '32, Indiana, second; J. C. Watson '33, Indiana, third; H. M. Cortwright '32, Wisconsin, fourth; W. M. Petefish '31, Illinois, fifth. Time—9m. 21.9s. (New "Big Ten" record.)

One Mile Relay—Won by Michigan (Charles Ekonich '33, C. E. DeBaker '33, Benjamin Glading '32, and E. F. Russell '32); Indiana, second; Northwestern, third; Ohio State, fourth; Wisconsin, fifth. Time—3m. 18.5s. (New "Big Ten" record.)

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by L. H. Sentman '31, Illinois; J. A. Keller '33, Ohio State, second; J. E. Hatfield '31, Indiana, third; Hawley Eggleston '33, Michigan, fourth; C. H. Sheffley '31, Minnesota, fifth. Time—14.4s. (Equals world's record, breaks "Big Ten" record.)

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by J. A. Keller '33, Ohio State; L. H. Sentman '31, Illinois, second; Hawley Eggleston '33, Michigan, third; J. A. Cave '31, Illinois, fourth; J. E. Hatfield '31 Indiana, fifth. Time—23.8s.

Running High Jump—Won by T. W. Shaw '32, Wisconsin, and Campbell Hackie '32, Minnesota, tied at 6ft. 2in.; E. L. Gordon '31, Iowa, third, 6ft. 1in.; Ralston Russell Jr., Ohio State, and P. A. Corp '33, Wisconsin, tied for fourth and fifth, 6ft.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. L. Gordon '31, Iowa, 24ft. 1½in.; Guilford Holston '31, Ohio State, second, 23ft. 5½in.; G. A. Bertleman '31, Illinois, third, 23ft. 3¼in.; L. H. Sentman '31, Illinois, fourth, 22ft. 9in.; C. C. Crouch '32, Indiana, fifth, 22ft. 7in.

Pole Vault—Won by T. M. Warne '31, Northwestern, 13ft. 9in.; W. B. Beecher '31, Indiana, and V. A. McDermot '31, Illinois, tied for second and third, 13ft. 6in.; R. J. Lovshin '31, Wisconsin, fourth, 13ft.; E. E. Lennistgton '33, Illinois, J. L. Pottle '33, Michigan, and C. D. Manthe '31, Ohio State, tied for fifth, 12ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by C. L. Munn '32, Minnesota, 48ft. 8¼in.; Samuel Behr '31, Wisconsin, second, 48ft. 4½in.; G. H. Kabat '33, Wisconsin, third, 45ft. ¾in.; F. L. Purma '32, Illinois, fourth, 43ft. 9½in.; N. L. Biddinger '32, Indiana, fifth, 42ft. 4in.

Discus Throw—Won by G. H. Kabat '33, Wisconsin, 150ft. 10½in.; F. L. Purma '32, Illinois, second, 145ft. 6¼in.; W. J. Youngerman '32, Iowa, third, 139ft. 1½in.; Douglas Simmons '32, Wisconsin, fourth, 138ft. 8½in.; Samuel Behr '31, Wisconsin, fifth, 134ft. 9½in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by O. R. Hills 31, Illinois, 153ft. 3 1-3in.; A. W. Fritch '31, Wisconsin, second, 148ft. 5in.; N. L. Biddinger '32, Indiana, third, 146ft. 3¾in.; R. H. Cox '33, Michigan, fourth, 143ft. 10½in.; W. J. Youngerman '32, Iowa, fifth, 137ft. 10in.

Javelin Throw—Won by L. D. Weldon '31, Iowa, 191ft. 4¼in.; H. E. Robinson '33, Illinois, second, 176ft. 3¼in.; A. R. Curry '32, Purdue, third, 171ft. 9¼in.; G. J. Nowotny '32, Wisconsin, fourth, 170ft. 8½in.; King Mylan '31, Iowa, fifth, 161ft. 3in.

LOTT AND VAN RYN WIN MEN'S DOUBLES

AUTEUIL, France, May 25 (AP)—George M. Lott Jr., and John W. Van Ryn, of Philadelphia, today won the French hard-court tennis doubles championship, defeating Virgil Kirby and N. G. Farquharson, of South Africa in straight sets. The scores were: 6—4, 6—3, 6—4. In the semifinals yesterday they had defeated the formidable English team of Fred J. Perry and G. P. Hughes, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5. The title was held last year by Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon.

The Philadelphia youngsters are the first Americans to win the doubles title since 1926, when Vincent Richards and Howard O. Kinsey won.

Van Ryn and Lott showed the same fine playing they exhibited in defeating the young English hopefuls, Perry and Hughes.

Although the South African pair were outclassed, they made a fight of it all the way, evening the score in both the first and seconds sets at 3-all and carrying several games to deuce.

Yesterday's play, before a crowd of 4000, afforded Betty Nuthall an opportunity to share in her second title in as many days. She and P. D. B. Spence of South Africa defeated Mrs. Shepherd Barron and H. W. (Bunny) Austin, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3 in the mixed doubles finals. On Saturday Miss Nuthall and Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall won the women's doubles.

In men's singles, Jean Borotra, French hope in the absence of Henri Cochet, defeated I. G. Collins of England, 6—4, 7—5, 8—6; A. Giorgio de Stefani of Italy eliminated Charles F. Aeschlimann of Switzerland, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3; Hyotaro Sato of Japan upset Rene de Buselet of France, 6—2, 6—3, 7—9, 6—4; Béla Kehrling of Hungary outsteadied John S. Oliff of England, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1, 0—6, 8—6; and Hermann W. Artens of Austria defeated Domingo Torralva, 8—6, 6—1, 2—6, 6—5, 6—4.

Elizabeth M. Ryan, American born Englishwoman, passed safely through the first round of the women's singles today, beating Mme. Marcel Bernard, 6—2, 6—3.

Helen M. Jacobs of California, chief hope of the United States to retain the singles title Mrs. Moody has held since 1928, won her first-round singles match from Mme. Meunier 6—2, 6—0.

Doris Metaxa, little French star, won her first-round match in women's singles from Josane Sigart, the Belgian champion, 6—8, 8—7, 6—3.

Senorita de Alvarez of Spain defeated Mme. Lily Pons of France 7—5, 8—6. I von Kramm, the young German player who did so well in the doubles, defeated Emmanuel du Plaix 8—6, 3—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4 in the first round of men's singles. He will meet the winner of the match between Lott and C. H. Kingsley.

Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., the United States' twenty-second ranking woman tennis player, won her first-round match in women's singles from Mlle. Jeanne Galley 10—8, 6—4.

HARVARD UPSETS YALE IN GOLF PLAY

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF LEAGUE
(Final Standing)

Team	Won	Lost
Princeton	7	1
Yale	7	1
Harvard	6	2
Pennsylvania	5	3
Williams	4	4
Dartmouth	3	5
Georgetown	3	5
Holy Cross	1	7
Brown	1	8

Harvard's varsity golf team provided the surprise of the final matches in the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf League by defeating Yale Saturday at the Belmont Springs Country Club by an overwhelming score of 6½ to 2½. The defeat kept the Eli from winning the league championship and left Princeton and Yale in a tie for first place with the Crimson third.

The result of the Harvard-Yale test was unlooked for because of the morning play in which Harvard barely eked out a 5½-to-3½ victory over Williams and Yale easily disposed of Holy Cross, 6 to 1. Capt. Phillips Finlay '31 and C. S. Eaton '32 of Harvard featured with victories over Forbes K. Wilson '32 and T. J. Aycock Jr. '31, respectively. E. B. Murphy '31 also aided the Harvard cause materially by downing Capt. Walter Swoope '31 of the Eli.

In the other matches of the league, Williams defeated Dartmouth 6 to 3, Holy Cross defeated Brown, 7 to 2, and Dartmouth bested Brown, 6½ to 2½. The Harvard-Yale summary:

SINGLES

Capt. Phillips Finlay '31 (H.) defeated F. K. Wilson '32 (Y.), 1 up; C. S. Eaton '32 (H.) defeated T. J. Aycock Jr. '31 (Y.), 2 and 1; Noyes and Eno defeated W. F. Arnold Jr. '31 (H.), 4 and 3; E. B. Murphy '31 (H.) defeated Capt. W. M. Swoope '31 (Y.), 3 and 2; J. B. Baldwin '31 (H.) defeated John Merwin '31S (Y.), 8 and 6; R. L. Kimbrough '33 (H.) divided with Daniel England Jr. '32.

FOURSOMES

Capt. Phillips Finlay '31 and C. S. Eaton '32, defeated F. K. Wilson '32S. and T. J. Aycock Jr. '31 (Y.), 3 and 1.; Noyes and Capt. W. M. Swoope '31 (Y.), defeated W. F. Arnold Jr. '21 and E. B. Murphy '31 (H.), 3 and 2; J. B. Baldwin '31 and R. L. Kimbrough '33 (H.), defeated John Merwin '31S. and Daniel England Jr. '32 (Y.), 4 and 2.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Brown 9, Williams 1.
Maryland 8, Johns Hopkins 6.
New Hampshire 7, Boston U. C. 4.
Syracuse 11, Pennsylvania 3.
St. John's 16, Princeton 3.
Swarthmore 3, New York 1.
Syracuse 12, Colgate 0.
Union 6, C. C. N. Y. 4.
West Point 10, Penn State 2.
Yale 10, Harvard 2.
Yale 8, Holy Cross 1.

NURMI WINS FOUR-MILE RUN

LONDON, May 25 (AP)—Paavo Nurmi, the once peerless Finn, today won the four-mile run in the British track and field games at Stamford Bridge, but failed by 23 seconds to beat his own world standard of 19m. 18.6s. set in 1924. His winning time was 19m. 38.4s. R. H. Thomas of the Royal Air Force won the one-mile run in 4m. 13.4s., breaking the 10-year-old English record of A. G. Hill by 2-5s.

MRS. MOODY NOT TO PLAY ABROAD

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25 (AP)—The English tennis championships at Wimbledon will be played this year without Mrs. Helen Wills Moody. She announced her inability to enter the international event after a family conference yesterday. "I greatly regret I will be unable to go to Wimbledon," Mrs. Moody said, "but I feel I would be away from home too long. I do hope to be able to compete there next year, however."

COLUMBUS BUYS JOE SPRINZ

COLUMBUS, O., May 25 (AP)—The Columbus club of the American Association has purchased Joe Sprinz, catcher, from Cleveland, outright for cash, it was announced here Saturday night. The price was not revealed.

PIRATES TAKE FOURTH PLACE

Push Cubs Into Second Division of National League

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	19	8	.704
New York	19	9	.679
Boston	17	12	.586
Pittsburgh	15	13	.536
Chicago	13	14	.481
Philadelphia	13	16	.448
Brooklyn	12	19	.441
Cincinnati	11	22	.333

RESULTS MAY 23

St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 1 (10 innings).
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 6, Brooklyn 5.
Philadelphia 7, Brooklyn 1.
New York at Boston (postponed).

RESULTS MAY 24

New York 10, Boston 7.
Boston 3, New York 0.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 13, Cincinnati 6.
Pittsburgh 15, Chicago 7.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 5 (10 innings).

The ever troublesome Pittsburgh Pirates went into fourth place in the National League on Sunday by defeating the Chicago Cubs, making the only change in the pennant battle in the senior circuit during the past week. Chicago dropped back one step and is fifth. St. Louis and New York continue to show the way, with the Cardinals holding a slight advantage over their rivals. Boston, who is third, completes the first division. Following Chicago in the second half of the race are, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Cincinnati in that order.

The best record for the past seven days should go to the Giants, for although they played only four games, they won three of them. The New Yorkers are ready to open a short home stay and will engage with the Boston Braves for three games. Brooklyn follows the Braves to the Polo Grounds and either club may stop the Giants in their tracks. The Phillies go over to New York for one game, according to the schedule, and then the Giants leave for a trip West to meet St. Louis, Chicago and later Pittsburgh. This western trip will prove the real strength of Manager John McGraw's forces.

The Cardinals won three and lost two during the week, while the Braves won two and lost the same number. Pittsburgh triumphed twice and lost three times. The champions will enjoy a long home stay, meeting the Pirates, Reds, Phillies, Robins and Braves in that order. This will give Gabby Street's club a big advantage and perhaps a chance to open a wider gap between itself and the Giants.

The Braves, following their home stay, go first to New York and Philadelphia and then on a tour of the West. Just how strong Bill McKechnie's club actually is, should be determined on this trip. The Braves have the punch, but their pitchers may find the pace too fast. The Pirates open a long series of home games very shortly. A club with such players as the Waner brothers and Pie Traynor does not belong far from the lead, and from now on the Pirates should be right up there in the battle.

Philadelphia won five and lost two during the week, for the best record among the second division clubs. The Robins won four and lost the same number. Chicago and Cincinnati each took one victory, the Cubs losing three and the Reds four.

FRANK HAUBOLD DETHRONES JOCHIM

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 25 (AP)—Alfred Jochim of the Swiss Turnverein of New Jersey evacuated his throne as all-around gymnastic champion here when he found himself outpointed by Frank Haubold of the same organization in a meet sponsored by the Amateur Athletic Union. Haubold collected 3927 points to Jochim's 3815, in spite of the fact the former champion won the calisthenics, long horse and parallel bar events.

Miss Roberta C. Ranck of Philadelphia edged Miss Dorothy M. Rossenbach of Buffalo for all-around honors among women. Miss Ranck won the parallel bar and side horse and Miss Rossenbach won the calisthenics.

The Swiss Turnverein regained club honors after a lapse of one year. The Los Angeles A. C. did not send any delegates to defend the title annexed in 1930, but the Philadelphia Turngemeinde provided the Jerseyites with serious competition at night.

James Nicoll of New York, Indian club swinging

MOUNT HOLYOKE FORMS GROUP TO AID ART EXHIBITS

Also to Raise $3000 Annually to Maintain Dwight Memorial Curator

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 23—Realizing the possible cultural value to undergraduates of contact with contemporary art movements, Mount Holyoke College announced today formation of the Mount Holyoke Friends of Art, a group to sponsor exhibitions of current paintings, sculpture and prints at Dwight Art Memorial.

The immediate objective of the Mount Holyoke Friends of Art is to raise $3000 annually to provide for a permanent curator of the Dwight Art Memorial and to finance exhibitions. Up to the present, because no special fund has existed for these purposes, the art department has been unable to offer showings except at infrequent intervals.

It is hoped later to make additions to the increasingly valuable collection of originals which is making the college art building not only a laboratory for the training of students, but a center for art lovers in the vicinity of Holyoke and Springfield.

In sponsoring the new organization, the department of art and archæology appeals to patrons of art for support, as well as to "anyone interested in helping to vitalize the artistic life of the college."

Mount Holyoke Leads Way

Mount Holyoke was one of the first educational institutions for women to consider the appreciation of art as a necessary part of a liberal education, giving lectures on the subject as early as 1874. One of the most generous patrons of the college, John Dwight, in 1901 gave a building to house the equipment and collections of the art and archæology department.

The art library in this building now contains 4000 books, 1400 photographs and 5000 slides. Its three galleries house a valuable group of casts, copies and original works of art in painting and sculpture.

While the art courses are strictly based on history of art and are in no sense vocational, Mount Holyoke counts among its alumnæ at least 10 curators and assistant curators in such institutions as the Metropolitan Museum in New York, the Athenæum in Boston, the Field Museum in Chicago and the University of Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia.

Of recent years many valuable originals have been added to the college collections. These include paintings by George Inness, Bierstadt, Blakelock, Walter Dow, John Alexander, Walter Sargent, Irving Wiles, Louise R. Jewett and Colin Scott. The last two are former faculty members at Mount Holyoke.

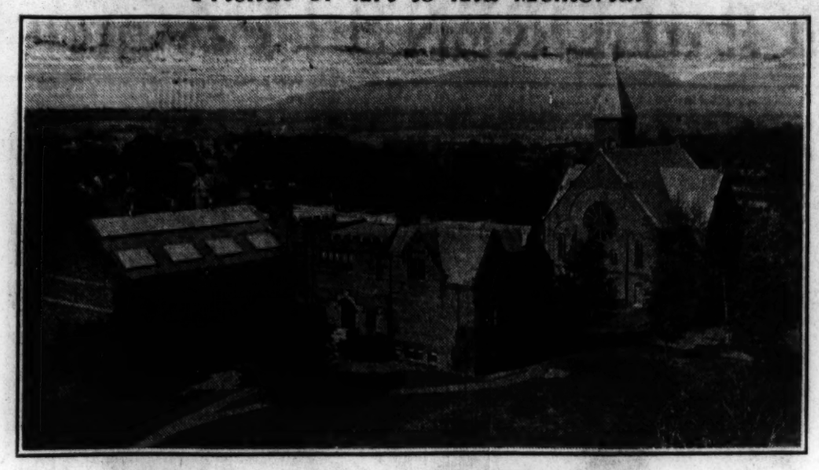
Sketches by Sargent

In addition, there is a group of charcoal sketches by John Singer Sargent, a collection of 300 engravings by Elbridge Kingsley, said to be the most complete and representative assemblage of his work, and a Hadley chest with the initials "E. K.," of especial interest to local antiquarians.

Other originals which have brought many art lovers to Mount Holyoke are a Greek skyphos of the sixth century B. C.; a victor statuette in bronze of the early fifth century B. C.; a relief of the Madonna and Child in terra cotta, fifteenth century, attributed to Desiderio da Settignano, and a fifteenth-century Franko-Flemish illuminated manuscript page representing the Adoration of the Magi.

Membership in the Mount Holyoke Friends of Art may be secured by the payment of an annual subscription of from $2 to $5 for annual members, $10 to $25 for sustaining members, or $100 for life members and $500 for donors. Members will be admitted to a private view of all exhibitions in advance of the public showings, and may also call upon the services of the curator, not only as guide to the galleries but also as adviser in their own particular art problems.

Friends of Art to Aid Memorial



DWIGHT ART MEMORIAL, MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE

It Is Hoped by the Organization of a Novel Art Group at the College to Be Able to Raise a Fund to Provide $3000 Annually to Pay for a Permanent Curator at the Memorial as Well as to Finance Exhibitions.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Bob Emery's Lighthouse and coast guard news.
5:30 The Danceonians.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Big Brother's Surprise Party.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 The Edisonians.
6:50 Talk. E. Payson Smith.
7:00 The Edisonians.
7:30 The Bostonians.
7:45 Jesters Male Trio.
8:00 NBC, "How's Business?" Merle Thorpe.
8:15 NBC, Weber and Fields.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Olive Kline, soprano; General Motors Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes": "Six Napoleons."
10:30 NBC, Symphonic Rhythm Makers; Vaughn De Leath, contralto; Raphael Galindo, violinist.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jack Albin and his orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Hal Kemp and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Chats with Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 Concert program.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
6:00 Time; weather; Roadman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 Durham Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Sketch, "Mr. and Mrs. Cain."
8:00 Sketchbook program.
8:15 Hill Billies.
8:30 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Rudy Wiedoeft, saxophonist; Ohman and Arden; male trio; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra, direction of Roy Bargy; soloists.
9:30 NBC, Chesebrough "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson: Rochester Civic Orchestra; trumpet soloist.
10:30 NBC, Great Northern "Empire Builders" sketch; "The Billion Dollar Baby."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Louie's Hungry Five; skit.
11:15 Radio Billboard; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:25 "Show Tunes"; organ.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 Jean Beaudine; time.
6:00 "Sweethearts in Song."
6:15 CBS, "The World's Business," Hugh Butler for Dr. Julius Klein.
6:30 CBS, Roy Atwell, monologist; soloist; Tidewater Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
7:15 Baker Dance Orchestra.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 Necco Sweet Tones; Lee Bryan; string ensemble.
8:00 Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Barber shop quartet.
8:30 Radio Party to Barbara Kent.
8:45 CBS, The Gloom Chasers: comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Bakers Trio; Brad Browne; Billy Arts's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; male quartet; style radiogram; Max Smollen's orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, Savino Tone Pictures; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
11:00 Eleven O'Clock Toast.
11:02 Baseball; news; weather; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Frank J. Mahler.
11:30 Emory Daugherty's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Asbury Park Casino Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Fred Gilbert, popular songs.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Popular vocal and piano.
5:55 Weather; twilight program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Organ recital.
7:00 Billy Dooley and his orchestra.
7:45 WHDH Evening Musicale.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Art Gillham, songs.
5:15 CBS, Gypsy Music Makers.
5:30 CBS, Dodge Twins, songs.
5:45 Uncle Ben and his Merry Friends.
6:00 CBS, Ted Black and his orchestra.
6:30 Baseball scores; news; time.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:15 Powers Trio.
7:30 Ford Hall Forum.
7:45 Do-Re-Mi Trio.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Lew Tobin and his orchestra.
8:30 Crosoup-Pishon banquet to Visiting Army Aviators; speakers.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Mayfair Orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; organ recital.
11:00 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen and his Music.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:10 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Dedication of Mt. Vernon, American section French Intercolonial Fair, Paris; speakers.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air"; Dr. Osborne McConathy, director.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Red Sox-Washington, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Savoy Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis.
"CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA." "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network.
"-T": coast-to-coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern daylight saving unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, MAY 26

Soloists and Orchestra

Barre Hill, baritone; concert orchestra, Adolph Dumont, conductor (Household—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Half hour, 9.

Eddy Brown, violinist; WOR Salon Orchestra (WOR). Paganini program in the half hour "Master of the Bow" program. 9:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Two dinner music periods. 6, 6:45.

Harry Tucker's Barclay Concert Orchestra (CBS—T). Light opera selections and light concert works. 6:15.

Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (Philco—CBS to KFJK, Oklahoma City). Academic Festival Overture (Brahms); Gypsy Dance, Henry VIII (Saint-Saëns). The Sorcerer's Apprentice (Dukas); Entry of the Gods into Valhalla (Wagner). 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to WRC, Washington). Weber, Chopin and Saint-Saëns. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Ben Bernie and his orchestra (CBS—T). From Chicago. 6:45.

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra; Mildred Bailey, Jack Fulton, The Jesters (Allied—WJZ—T). Half hour at 8. Also late evening period, WJZ Chain to KPAB, Lincoln, from Chicago.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra (Florsheim—WEAF Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). 8:30.

Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (Fuller—WEAF Chain to WOAI, San Antonio). 9:30.

Morton Downey, tenor; Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen talk; chorus; orchestra (Paramount—CBS—T). 10:30.

Popular Soloists

Gus Van, songs and dialogue; instrumental trio (United States Rubber—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 7:15.

Jula Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha).

Irene Beasley, contralto; Roundtowners Quartet (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes, 8:15.

Nocturne (CBS—T). Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor. 12:30 a. m.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 7.

"The Tent Show" (Standard—WEAF Chain to WBEN, Buffalo). Soconyland period. 7:30.

Death Valley Days (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). "Old Man Le Moigne." 9:30.

The Life of Joan of Arc (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). With Margaret Anglin. 10.

Mr. and Mrs. (Graybar—CBS—T). Last of the present series. 10.

Clara, Lu and Em (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 10:30.

Talks

Who's Behind the Name? (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). Interviews by Edwin Alger. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 6:45. WOAR to KFYR. 10.15.

"The Voters' Stake in Education by Radio" (WEAF—T). Two discussions in last of series of Voters' Service programs. 7.

Kaltenborn Edits the News (Straus—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). 8:30.

Interview of Senator Borah of Idaho by Frederic William Wile (CBS—T). On the international situation, the Senator being chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. 11.

Recitals

Phil Cook, monologist (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"Dream Pictures" (WJZ—T). Archer Gibson, concert organist. 11:30.

Transoceanic Program

Formal Opening of American Section of French Intercolonial and Overseas Possessions Exposition in Paris (WEAF Chain, WOR). Scheduled addresses by General Pershing, Ambassador Walter Edge, C. Bascom Slemp, André Tardieu, Paul Reynard and Marshal Lyautey. 11 a. m.

Recorded Program

"Chronicles" (Chrevolet—single stations) Frazier Hunt will tell of his attempt to get through the noted Khyber Pass, into Afghanistan.

Daytime Programs

Morning Moods (CBS to KFJK, Oklahoma City). Orchestral. 9 a. m.

The Pilgrims, mixed sextet (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 10 a. m.

Golden Gems (WEAF Chain to KFYR, Bismarck). Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone. 10:30 a. m.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 11:30 a. m.

On Wings of Song (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). String trio. One hour. 12 noon.

Columbia Revue (CBS—T). Classical program by Vincent Sorey's orchestra and Julia Mahoney, soprano. 12:30.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Talks and music. 1:30.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). Classical program. 3:45.

Piano Moods (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Lee Sims, pianist. 3:45.

Music in the Air (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Piano lessons under the direction of Dr. Osborne McConathy. 3.

Women's Radio Review (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Guest speakers, vocal soloists and Vincent Lopez's orchestra. One hour. 3.

United States Navy Band (WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). 4.

Italian Idyll (CBS—T). Characteristic program by Vincent Sorey's orchestra and Theo Karle, tenor. 4.

Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Popular program from San Francisco. 5.

"Trends in Our Education" (CBS—T). Dr. Frank Aydelotte, in National Student Federation program. 4:30.

Leo Reisman and his orchestra; guest speaker (Pond's—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Last program in series. 5.

Adventures in Words (CBS—T). Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, lexicographer. 5:15.

What Happened to Jane (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Domestic drama. 5:30.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WOAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

BOLIVIA BUILDS ROADS

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 23 (By U. P.)—Many road construction and repair projects were ordered started by the Government yesterday in an effort to relieve unemployment.

America's Best School Bands Compete for National Honors

Judges Award First Prize in Annual Contest Held at Tulsa to Joliet High School—Sousa Leads 3000 Players

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla., May 25—To Tulsa, the far-famed oil capital, came 42 of America's finest school bands to participate in the sixth National High School Band Contest.

After three days of colorful concerts, parades, marching and massed programs, six of these bands—the best in the Class A group—played it out for the national championship before 8000 Oklahomans in Tulsa's hockey coliseum, Saturday.

Although the thousands present would have been at a loss to pick a winner, the critical ears of Lieut.-Commander John Philip Sousa and 10 prominent American bandmasters who officiated as judges awarded first honors to Joliet High School of Joliet, Ill.

Second place went to Marion, Ind., and third to Mason City, Ia. Last year's champions, Nicholas Senn High School of Chicago, came in fourth; Harrison Tech of Chicago, fifth, and Aurora, Ill., sixth. It was Joliet's fourth national championship in six years.

Chief honors in the B and C divisions went to Hobart, Ind., and West De Pere, Wis., respectively.

For both of these schools it was a matter of retaining the trophies they had won in Flint, Mich., a year ago.

Back of the victories won by Joliet, Hobart, and West De Pere were countless hours spent in mastering the fine technic of band music, in learning coordination and in eliciting the best tone qualities from their instruments.

All the bands in Tulsa were champions in their own states, and it was for this reason that they truly represented the nation's best high school musical organizations.

In the marching contests, held at the University of Tulsa's football stadium, Aurora, Ill., Menasha, Wis., and West De Pere, Wis., won honors in classes A, B and C respectively. Led by spectacular drum majors, the bands gave an impressive exhibition, performing difficult maneuvers with almost perfect precision—maneuvers that brought forth spontaneous applause from the 15,000 spectators.

Following the marching contest, all of the 42 bands in Tulsa—with a total membership of almost 3000 young musicians—lined up in mass formation and played the "Stars and Stripes Forever," "The United States Field Artillery March" and other pieces under the direction of Lieut.-Commander Sousa.

COTTON DISPLAYS PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—"National Cotton Week," to be observed June 1—6, coincides with "Made-in-North Carolina-Week," proclaimed by Gov. O. Max Gardner. The two programs will be observed here by state-wide displays of all the latest styles in cotton clothes.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL
for Household Use
Also Agents for
Sherwood Brothers
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15th Floor, Fidelity Bldg., Cor Charles and Lexington
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CHEMICALLY CLEANED
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COLD STORED and one year's ALL RISK INSURANCE
$7.95
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"Prepare-for-Summer" Sale
Lowest values in 15 years on O'Neill quality merchandise.

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Better Furniture for Less—Always
Compare Quality and Prices—Always!

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RICHMOND, VA.
Miller & Rhoads
"THE SHOPPING CENTER"
is introducing
A beautiful wash-fabric with lustre of SILK (white or colors) first floor.
Made of Cotton — VELVETEX — Fine as Silk
See this new fabric in ready-to-wear frocks and in piece goods.

Member Federal Reserve
Keep your income coming in, buy 6% first mortgage gold bonds. They are safe investments.
Capital, Surplus, Profits, $5,000,000
AMERICAN BANK & TRUST
RICHMOND, VA.

48 new NATIONAL ADVERTISERS since JANUARY 1

An answer to the question, "How's business this year?"

New advertisers obtained by a publication certainly constitute a most convincing answer to this question, so frequently asked nowadays.

Thus far in 1931, forty-eight national advertisers have begun to use space in The Christian Science Monitor for the first time. Among them are the following:

Appalachian Gas Corporation, New York
The Bon Ami Company, New York
Bradley Knitting Company, Delavan, Wisc.
Cape Cod Shirt Company, Fall River, Mass.
Carrier-Lyle Corporation, Newark, N. J.
Celotex Company, Chicago
Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit
Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia
Forta Silks, Basel, Switzerland
Fox's Glacier Mints, Ltd., Leicester, England
Hellmann's Mayonnaise, New York
Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Mich.
Operadio Mfg. Company, St. Charles, Ill.
Ridge Tool Company, Elyria, Ohio
Semet-Solvay Company, New York
Snapon Rubber Shoe Company, Watertown, Mass.
Straubel Paper Company, Green Bay, Wisc.

In addition to those listed above, there are thirty-one other national advertisers who have begun to use the Monitor this year.

One reason the Monitor is developing so much new business under present conditions is that the Monitor gives large and proven value for the advertising dollars invested in it. Through the Monitor, advertisers reach a friendly, responsive group of readers, having a purchasing power above the average, and a keen interest in the advertisements which this newspaper publishes.

Ask for booklet, Dealerized Advertising. This sixteen-page booklet describes the unusual merchandising service of the Monitor and other reasons for its value to national advertisers. Every advertising and sales executive should have a copy.

*DEALER-IZING

During 1930, a total of 181 national advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor received mention in DEALER-IZED advertisements in the same medium, paid for by retail dealers.

During 1930, a total of 75,523 DEALER-IZED advertisements appeared in the columns of the Monitor, paid for by retail dealers.

More than 12,000 retail dealers, in 1000 cities, the world over, advertise regularly in the Monitor, providing the basis for this unique cooperative service. Their stores offer to national advertisers in the Monitor a most friendly and responsive outlet.

Five hundred and ninety-four representatives of the Monitor are available to help extend retail distribution and arrange for DEALER-IZED advertising.

*DEALER-IZE: to put dealers into action; to make dealers. A word that significantly describes the Monitor's service to national advertisers, whereby dealers in hundreds of cities feature in their own Monitor advertisements goods nationally advertised in the Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A Daily Newspaper for the Home
Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

NEW YORK CITY, New York, 270 Madison Avenue
CHICAGO, Illinois, 1058 McCormick Building
KANSAS CITY, Missouri, 405 National Fidelity Life Bldg.
LOS ANGELES, California, 210 West Seventh Street
LONDON, England, 1 and 2 Adolphi Terrace
BERLIN, Germany, Unter den Linden 59A
DETROIT, Michigan, 3-101 General Motors Building
ST. LOUIS, Missouri, 1775 Railway Exchange Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO, California, 625 Market Street
SEATTLE, Washington, 350 Skinner Building
PARIS, France, 3, Avenue de l'Opera
FLORENCE, Italy, Via Magenta 11

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Lazy Duckling and the Grasshopper

By GRACE DOWNEY TINKHAM

"COME, children, time for bed," Mother Duck said to her brood of five as she summoned them into their neat little house at the back of the garden. "And remember there is to be but one call in the morning—whoever oversleeps will be left behind."

"Oh, we'll be up," they blithely promised. "The minute you call, out we'll waddle from bed."

"Why we wouldn't miss that trip to the new pond for anything," declared Littlest Duckling, "especially when our big brother is to enter a swimming race with Smart Young Gosling for the possession of the pond!"

"And I'll get it!" bragged the largest duckling. "For the rest of the summer the pond is as good as ours—not a gosling will dare come near it."

Mother Duck was silent. Littlest Duckling noticed that she shook her head.

"But surely Lazy Duckling will not fail us, Mother," she whispered. "It is so important that we win the pond."

"It is," agreed Mother Duck. "Yet you know how your brother loves to sleep. You know how he came by the name of Lazy."

"With so much depending upon him, though," desperately reasoned Littlest Duckling, "surely he will not oversleep this time."

Mother Duck's Good Night

Again Mother Duck shook her head. Then she placed a good-night caress upon each duckling's yellow bill, tucked them in cozily, settled herself, and soon all were sound asleep.

Morning came. Mother Duck was up with the first gleam of dawn rousing her children.

"Hurry—hurry!" she urged. "We must breakfast and be off. The race was set for an hour after sunrise. If we are not on time Grandma Goose will dismiss the contest. She will claim the pond because we did not appear to defend our right to it."

Like a flash, the ducklings were out of bed and making for the feed pan—all except Lazy. He slept.

"Where is my eldest?" questioned Mother Duck, looking over her family. 'Did he not hear my call?"

Littlest Duckling started to speak, and stopped. She had seen Lazy rouse when their mother called, settle himself, and go to sleep.

"He may not have heard," ventured one of the others. "I'll call him again, Mother."

"No indeed!" Mother Duck was firm. "I served warning last night that there would be one call. Lazy must be taught a lesson."

"But the pond—the pond!" wailed the ducklings. "Who will race Smart Young Gosling for the possession of the pond? Lazy is the largest and by far the best swimmer in our family. He is the only one who could—"

Mother Duck silenced them. "Lazy Duckling shall not be called a second time this morning!" she said in stern tones. "He shall be given a lesson, whether or not we lose the pond."

The ducklings said nothing, and soon they were off, one after the other, through the low opening in the fence, and down the little winding path to the pond in the meadow.

"Whee! This is glorious!" they cried at the water's edge. "How splendid if we win the pond for ourselves!"

At that moment, Grandma Goose and her large family came into sight.

"The race shall begin," she crisply announced to Mother Duck. "Your Lazy Duckling against my Smart Young Gosling."

Mother Duck hesitated. How she dreaded to tell that her eldest had not come—that he still slept! But the truth had to be spoken, and bravely Mother Duck set about it.

"Well, the race must take place just the same," sharply replied Grandma Goose. "The possession of the pond shall be decided today. Smart Young Gosling is ready to race any of your children—or all of them!" she ended boldly.

"My next eldest will take Lazy's place," Mother Duck returned. And at once Next Eldest dropped into the water and they were off.

The Race

From shore the others watched. The race was close, but Smart Young Gosling was too fast a swimmer for Next Eldest. Next Eldest failed, and Third Eldest entered the contest. And lost. Fourth came bravely forward. But how useless! Smart Young Gosling swam perfectly. At last only Littlest Duckling remained. If she did not win—well, the pond would go to the Goose family. The big lovely pond they all so desired. Mother Duck groaned at the thought of it. Oh, if only Lazy Duckling had not slept—if only he were not lazy!

But Lazy still slumbered. Finally a clear voice just above his head roused him. He opened his eyes and sat up.

"Lazy Duckling—Lazy Duckling!" said the clear voice, "who shall win the race with Smart Young Gosling? Who shall win the race?"

Lazy stared and yawned. At last he made out a tiny form in the shrub just outside the door. It was wise Mr. Grasshopper, who often sat there in the leaves and sang.

"Why, I'm to swim against Smart Young Gosling," said Lazy Duckling, stretching and yawning. "The race is to be this morning."

"The race is over," coolly informed Mr. Grasshopper. "It is noon."

"Over!" Lazy stared out into the deserted garden.

"Smart Young Gosling won!"

Lazy gave a loud gasp. He stared hard at Mr. Grasshopper, then looked away. The pond was lost! He had lost it! Now it belonged to Grandma Goose—never again would the Duck family swim in its cool waters. And all because of him—because of him!

"I'm a disgrace!" he burst out. "I'm ashamed of myself!"

Mr. Grasshopper gave a great leap and landed on a blade of grass near Lazy Duckling. Just then Mother Duck and Grandma Goose with their children came through the opening in the fence.

"We lost the pond—we lost the pond!" gloomily piped the ducklings to their brother. "And it's all your fault—your fault!"

"Only wide-awake people get what they go after," importantly stated Grandma Goose. "In this case a splendid new pond."

"And a very large pond," piped the clear voice of Mr. Grasshopper. "Large enough for several families."

Grandma Goose gave a start and looked around. She had not noticed Mr. Grasshopper.

"Does it not seem rather selfish to desire the pond for just yourselves alone?" he questioned. "Quite selfish?"

Nobody spoke. The ducklings dropped their heads, and Mother Duck and Grandma Goose looked as if they were thinking of something for the first time.

"I am sure that none of us really intended to be selfish," defended Grandma Goose. "We had not considered winning the pond in that light."

"But you see it now," said Mr. Grasshopper. "Why not share the pond—all of you?"

"Oh, let's!" cried Young Gosling "It will be far more fun. We will hold contests just for the sport of them—not just for ourselves!"

"Indeed I am willing," agreed Grandma Goose, falling in happily with her grandson's wish. "A good idea!"

Then as the conversation swung swiftly to plans for good times on the pond, wise Mr. Grasshopper jumped away, certain that Lazy Duckling had had his lesson, and that the two families would now learn the joy of sharing the fun of friendly contests.

Our Family of Linnets

The little rosy-headed and breasted finch, often called the linnet, loves to build its nest near human habitations, as we had ample proof last Spring. When a pair decided on an opening over a beam under our porch roof as a suitable building site we were delighted. The spot was opposite the kitchen windows and close to the living room door. We watched with interest the building operations as they progressed to a joyful chorus of song.

But the little mother could never get used to our use of the door and always flew off the nest when any one came on the porch, so that we tried to avoid both the porch and door as much as possible. One evening, however, coming home late we forgot our tenant and when we switched on the porch light, the poor frightened little bird flew off and began fluttering and flopping around in the helpless blind fashion that birds have at night. We managed to catch her and return her to the nest, but a few nights later for some unknown reason, perhaps just our voices in the kitchen, she few off again and this time she flew away.

When after two hours the nest was investigated, it was found to contain three pathetically naked babies with nothing between them and the chill night air but an inadequate bit of fluff. Nest and nestlings were brought into the house, and after a lengthy debate, we heated the electric oven to 100°, switched it off, covered the nest with cotton, added a hot water bottle, closed the oven and set the alarm clock for dawn. In the first gray light the mother was back looking for her children and we returned them to her safely.

Later we could see them being fed by both parents and growing visibly day by day. With a sigh of relief and satisfaction, we saw our fledglings some time later on the beam getting ready to fly. But our bird responsibility was not over. Another pair started building in the section even nearer the door. Seemingly our bird apartments had been too well advertised. Perhaps the first Mrs. Linnet had said to the second, "My dear, wonderful accommodations and such service. Why if you want to take a night off they even take care of your children!"

Discovery

Sh-sh-sh! Walk on tiptoe! Make no sound!
What is this treasure we have found
Hung on the rushes with such skill
That just to peek in makes us thrill?
Five precious eggs! A blackbird's nest!
Who would a blackbird's nest molest?
Not I. Not you. Oh, no, no, no!
Let's go on tiptoe. Sh-sh-sh! Sh-sh-sh! Sh-sh-sh!

Catherine L. Barker

MARIGOLD AND JIM

Marigold's Home

HAVE you ever lived on an airdrome? If not you have missed a great deal, so Marigold, age 6, will tell you. The little house was perched high on the top of the downs where the airdrome was and to Marigold the days were full of beauty and interest.

Springtime was the time when most of the lovely things seemed to happen, at least so Marigold and the Keeper used to say, and they were great friends—"Her be a vurrey nice little gurrl, her be," he used to say, and Marigold, who loved the birds and all outdoor things, would lead him to where the partridge and lapwings had made their nests, and he in return would bring her the baby birds to hold ever so gently in her tiny hands, and would leave large bunches of flowers for her from his garden.

Yes, there was nothing so lovely as spring when it came to an airdrome, high up on the downs where the larks sang all day and the lapwings flew heavily round busily making their nests. And oh what joy when the baby lambs appeared! All day long would be heard the tremulous bleat of the new-born lambs and the tender call of the ewes.

Jim, the shepherd boy, loved his lambs and the ewes, and would tell Marigold long stories about them, and sometimes he would let her have the use of his crook, so that she could play at being a shepherd boy, and then what fun it was to call out to Bill, the old sheep dog, "Geart up around therre!"—just as Jim did, and old Bill, who knew Marigold, would come barking and wagging his tail as if he were saying, "What fun it all is! I know you are not my master, but isn't it fun?" And away they would all wander over the fields and downs.

These were all the lovely daytime happenings, but when night fell silently and the ceaseless song of the larks was hushed, if you were lying awake looking at the stars and the little new moon from your bed, you would suddenly hear a great whirring sound and something very large with great big wings would fly past the window, blocking out the stars and the sky, and go right over the house.

These seemed to be very big birds, but if you climbed out of your little bed and leaned ever so far out, you would see something moving up among the stars. There would be a green light and a red light and sometimes a white light, and then all of a sudden another big bird would fly over the house following the first one and then you would know that these big birds were really the airplanes going up for a night practice, and you would watch them until they soared seaward, right out of sight.

And as you lay picturing yourself flying with these big birds over the silver sea, the sleeping towns and folds where the baby lambs cuddled close to their mothers, the scent of the May would float into the window and your eyes would drowsily droop, whilst outside the lights on the airdrome would sparkle and shine and the little brown owl would have finished his say.

The Captain

Down by the blue, the shining sea,
What fun it is to play,
Where go the little, white-winged yachts
Across the foam-flecked bay.

Their breeze-puffed sails look like balloons
Stretched out to touch the sky;
Their prows spank up the bubbly spray—
What now? A boat draws nigh!

"Hi Skipper, take command," a voice
From midship calls to me.
And then I'm Cap, and race the winds
Across the wide, blue sea.

JENNETT SPENCER.

Adventures of Vittorioso

Based on Fact

WHEN the exciting adventures were all over, Vittorioso wondered if they would have happened to him in any case, or if it all occurred because the morning was such a very special one.

The whole thing began early one day. "I'll beautiful weather," he chirped, canary fashion. "After breakfast I'll go for a fly."

So presently he hopped off the north coast of Africa, and flew and flew over the Mediterranean Sea. He watched it turn from blue to green and back again, and never thought how far he was flying, for he was a very hungry and extremely sleepy little yellow bird.

"Oh, my," he fluttered, "it must be long past lunch time, and perhaps tea time, too! What shall I do?"

Then he saw far out at sea a tiny speck that grew and grew. It was a ship, coming straight for him.

When the ship got near enough, Vittorioso fluttered to it, settled in the rigging, and went fast asleep as soon as he had pecked a few seeds and twittered, "Thank you."

A long time after, he woke to find himself on a British vessel, bound for Malta.

Vittorioso liked Malta so much that he felt very glad he had taken that early morning fly and gone too far. His adventures had only just begun, however.

One morning he was practicing a new song when the King's Harbor Master sent for him, and he broke off in the middle of a note.

Before he knew where he was, Vittorioso had been given away to a lady. "They might have asked me," he thought, and then, "Oh, well, I don't really mind!"

The Seaplane Bird

Soon, he found that he was a very special bird now, for he belonged to Lady Cobham, and was to fly round Africa with her. But when he saw the gigantic Seaplane Bird, he fluttered, "Look at her wings, and then look at mine! 'S no use, I really couldn't keep up!"

He was glad to find that he wouldn't have to fly himself, but that the Seaplane Bird was to carry him on her beautiful, strong wings, and he had only to sit there and sing.

In no time came the day for them to start; the Seaplane Bird drank more gallons of petrol than Vittorioso could count, and they set out.

Of course, a journey round Africa isn't a thing that the biggest bird can do in a day. Vittorioso knew that, and also that it would be 'stremely hot in places. So sometimes when they came down to rest, he would wish that he could slip his yellow feather coat right off. But high in the air it was generally pleasantly coolish.

Each evening the Seaplane Bird stretched herself happily over the water, and said, "Would you like to rest in the shade of my top wing?"

And Vittorioso answered, "Thank you so much—how very thoughtful of you!"—because that was the coolest place possible.

But one evening while he was hanging there a most sudden storm happened, and even the Seaplane Bird couldn't shelter him properly. Fortunately, he was rescued in time, but Vittorioso nearly ended his adventures by being washed away before he got half around Africa.

Mr. Shiny Beetle's Load

At Vua, on Lake Nyasa, he saw a most exciting thing. Mr. Shiny Beetle was taking a fly round one evening, and not noticing the lamp he flew right into the glass.

"'Scuse me," he said, falling hose first on the table.

Before he had time to right himself someone covered Mr. Shiny Beetle with a plate.

"Dear me, whatever will he do?" thought Vittorioso.

But he soon saw that there was no need to get fluttery. Mr. Shiny Beetle began to move along the table cloth, carrying the huge plate with him.

"After that, I shall never think myself clever," twittered Vittorioso, for he heard the human being who lifted the plate say that it was 50 times heavier than Mr. Shiny Beetle.

So the adventures went on, till the Seaplane Bird rounded the coast of Africa, and reached Walvis Bay on the east coast. And there, in spite of being so big, even she felt fluttery. For, so many thousands of birds were flying over it that the water could not be seen.

"If they dash into me, they may break my propellers," she said.

She went very, very carefully, and happily they were so busy with their fish that not one of them flew to greet the Seaplane Bird.

By the time they had reached Freeco, on the Ivory Coast, where they stayed for three weeks, Vittorioso felt completely at home. It was really delightful to fly, when the Seaplane [illegible] very, very quickly on the water, and they reminisced each other of the events of this wonderful journey.

Before they left Vittorioso took a trip in a canoe—and that made him very excited and twittery. Then they went on to Gran Canaria.

As they slipped off from La Luz next day, he said, "Don't the human beings make a fuss about our flight?"

"Ridiculous," agreed the Seaplane Bird. "But wait till we get back to England—it will be worse there."

"England!" exclaimed Vittorioso.

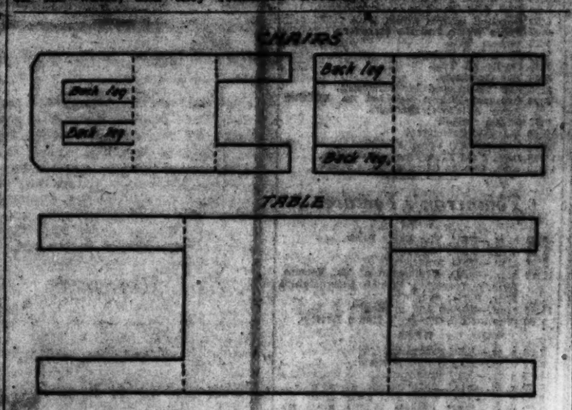
"Yes, Sorry, but I can't talk much—it's a long flight, and I must save my petrol."

So on, on, on they went, and the canary kept telling himself, "I am going to England after all—how most nice!"

When they landed, the Seaplane Bird said, "Here we are, quite safe, and two seconds before time. Very good, I call that, in over 20,000 miles."

"Thank you so much," said Vittorioso. He felt suddenly sorry to say good-by. "But we may meet again," he exclaimed, cheering up.

"Well, I certainly hope so. My name's Gloriosa—don't forget, if you ever want to send a message to me. Good-by!"



Paper Dolls and Their Furniture

"MUMMIE!" cried Stella, "I have just had a letter from Janet. Listen to what she says: 'When I come to stay with you next week I shall bring my paper dolls with me. I wonder if you play with them too? I am making all sorts of lovely furniture for them.' Paper dolls and furniture!" said Stella, wrinkling up her forehead, "What does she mean?"

Mummie laughed. "When Janet's mother and I were small," she said, "we used to cut out the pictures of girls and boys in fashion books, color them, if they were not already colored, and then partly glue a strip of firm paper to the back so that the figures could be made to stand. We each had dozens of these dolls.

"Aunt Agnes and I used to spend hours inventing games for them to play. But the most interesting part of all was making the furniture. Aunt Audrey and Aunt Beatrice were older than we were, and so were able to give us ideas, and show us how to do it."

Stella's eyes grew bigger and bigger. "Oh Mummie, I'd love to play with paper dolls!" she cried.

So, armed with fashion books, stiff white paper, and sharp scissors, they went up to the nursery. Mother drew patterns of the furniture and Stella cut them out.

Here are some of the patterns of furniture that Stella found quite easy to make. All you have to do is to cut along the ruled lines and fold along the dotted ones. After a while Stella found out how to cut out beds and even sideboards, and by the time Janet arrived she had a whole set of doll's furniture waiting for their first game.

Mail Bag

Chingford, Essex, England

Dear Editor:

I like your Mail Bag. I live near Epping Forest. Each Sunday I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I went in the summer holidays to Portsmouth and I saw the biggest ships in the world. I love Snubs and Waddles. Work is a treat for me. Will somebody please write to me. I am 6 years old. Peter J.

Portage, Washington

Dear Editor:

The letters in the Mail Bag are very interesting. I am a little girl eight years old and would like to hear from other children and will answer all letters that reach me. It is spring here, and the fruit trees in our yard are covered with blossoms. I like to go to school. It is three miles from our home. In the morning my daddy takes us when he goes to work, then we ride home in the school bus.

In summer I like to go swimming. We live only a little way from the water. It's fun to dig clams and roast them over a bonfire. They have many here on our beaches. Sometimes they are hard to dig, but we get lots of exercise and it takes patience to do it. Wouldn't you like to see a flock of sea gulls trying to get the clams from our baskets? When they fly near us they get timid and fly away until we leave our clam holes for them to scramble over. When a sea gull does find a clam, up, up, up, he flies and drops it on the rocks to crack the shell! Marjorie M.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

We have a very friendly dog; his name is Jack. He follows me nearly everywhere I go. Everyone seems to like him.

We live in a beautiful spot; the view is beautiful, and the hills are wonderful.

If any girl would like to correspond with me, I would be glad to tell them what I know. I am 7 years old.

Love to all the Mail Baggers and to the Editor. Audrey S.

Earby, Yorkshire, England

Dear Editor:

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School, and I like it very much. I am 7 years old.

For pets I have a canary which is just learning to sing, and a big black cat. I should like a letter from someone in California, about my own age. My Auntie lives in the United States, and she told us what a beautiful country it is. We could exchange views.

Ronald N.

Lakewood, Ohio

Dear Editor:

We live in Lakewood, Ohio. It is a small suburb of Cleveland, and is very beautiful. There is a beautiful public park that is like a wood. It has tall green trees and bushes. Picnic tables, swings, slides, tetter-totters, and a swimming pool are the amusements.

I go sleighing every winter at Andrews Hills. There are tall hills, and good for coasting. They flood a large space of Lakewood Park for public ice skating. Next to our school is a large lot with paths running through it, making squares. In these squares are planted seeds of flowers and vegetables. Each child that asks for a square may own one, and I have one. I am nine years old.

June E.

Dear Editor:

In a Monitor of some months ago there was a letter written in French from a girl of that nationality, named Anne C. She was 12 years old, and her father was a musician. That letter caught my eye for many reasons; one being that my name is Anne also. Another that I am 12 also, and another that the letter was written in French. And so I decided to write.

My mother and I are both quite anxious to hear from her. I have gained another friend in a far off land through the Monitor and would like to add to my list.

This other friend is a girl in Germany. The first Christmas, she and I exchanged dolls. That was three or four years ago. Every year since then we have sent each other Christmas presents.

When we had a Monitor Meeting at our Church, I told about Reingard and read one of her letters and showed the doll. They were quite pleased, and many wanted to see the doll close up.

She was dressed as a little peasant girl. When I took her to school I was obliged to show her to all the classes and tell all about her. Anne J.

[You did not give us your address, Anne.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Frances B. (9), Los Angeles, Calif.
Kathleen B. (10), Oldbury, Eng.
Helen B. (10), Minneapolis, Minn.
Betty H. (10), Woodstock, Ill.

Boys

Edwin H. (8), Derby, Conn.—If you will send in your letters we will forward them for you, Edwin.]
John A. (11), St. Louis, Mo.—Especially from Africa, Alaska and the western states.
Alec S. (11), Toronto, Ont., Canada—Exchange stamps.

The Editor wishes to thank the following for their letters:
Mary Phyllis L., Lemon Grove, Calif.
Roland Edward L., Lemon Grove, Calif.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

Woodland Pool

If I could be a woodland pool
Where timid wild folk pause to drink,
I'd keep my ripples very cool,
From bank to bank and brink to brink.

I'd hold my wavelets—oh, so still,
To please each furred and feathered guest,
I'd say, "O drink, and drink your fill,"
"And stay near me and find your rest!"

I'd cast long shadows on my face,
To shelter them from noonday sun,
And pray for them, "Sweet peace and grace."
"And joy of all your woodsy fun!"

E. C. SOWERBY.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Quotation Puzzle published May 16:

"He doeth much that doeth a thing well."—Thomas à Kempis.

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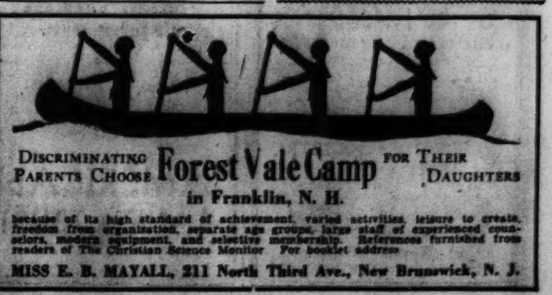

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THE HOME FORUM

My Favorite Fairy Tale

SINCE it has no rightful title, I am privileged to call it by any name my mood dictates. The Hidden Rooms, Puss in the Garret, the Lambs' Secret, the Mystery of No. 4 Inner Temple Lane—these are all sufficiently relevant and may serve; yet I hope one day to invent a title that more befits the tale. Yes, you have guessed right. It is a choice bit of Lambiana and, being true, is therefore stranger and more delectable than any fiction known. I own that I have entertained the thought of taking it from its setting in the Letters, and endowing it with some form of paraphrase wherein it should have the attention it so well deserves. But that is when I have not read it for a while. Whenever I turn again to that inimitable bit of Mary Lamb's prose, such a thought becomes sacrilege and is at once banished.

Note the simplicity, the rhythm, the suave touch of humor: "Soon after you left us we were distressed by the cries of a cat, which seemed to proceed from the garrets adjoining to ours, and only separated from ours by a locked door on the farther side of my brother's bedroom, which you know was the little room at the top of the kitchen stairs. We had the lock forced and let poor puss out from behind a panel of the wainscot, and she lived with us from that time, for we were in gratitude bound to keep her, as she had introduced us to four untenanted, unowned rooms, and by degrees we have taken possession of these unclaimed apartments, first putting up lines to dry our clothes, then moving my brother's bed into one of these, more commodious than his own room. And last winter, my brother being unable to pursue a work he had begun, owing to the kind interruptions of friends who were more at leisure than himself, I persuaded him that he might write at his ease in one of these rooms, as he could not then hear the door knock, or hear himself denied to be at home, which was sure to make him call out and convict the poor maid in a fib. Here, I said, he might be almost really not at home. So I put in an old grate, and made him a fire in the largest of these garrets, and carried in one table and one chair, and bid him write away, and consider himself as much alone as if he were in new lodgings in the midst of Salisbury Plain, or any other wide, unfrequented place where he could expect few visitors to break in upon his solitude. I left him quite delighted with his new acquisition, but in a few hours he came down again with a sadly dismal face. He could do nothing, he said, with those bare whitewashed walls before his eyes. He could not write in that dull unfurnished prison."

The letter which is addressed to Barbara Betham, a child friend, goes on to tell how the bareness of the new study was overcome by scraps of old carpeting and by old prints borrowed from the kitchen, the cherished Hogarths in the sitting room below being inviolable, of course. Then the happy couple hit upon the plan of covering the study walls with prints cut from books in their library, assigning the places of honor to the series of pictures from such favorites as Ovid, Milton, and Shakespeare, reserving the obscure authors for the obscure corners. Their delight, their almost childlike abandon in the task, is set forth as few but themselves have been able to depict it. "To conclude this long story about nothing," writes the most charming of correspondents, mistress of that gentlest of the arts, "the poor despised garret is now called the print room, and is become our most favorite sitting room."

Adjoining space, habitable rooms, a quiet and much-desired study to be had for the asking, nay, the wishing even, in crowded and many-peopled London—one's heart's desire granted with all the graciousness, artlessness and simplicity of a dream, in return for a slight service to a straying cat—if this be not the glamorous stuff of fairy tales, then I am mistaken. Certainly, so far as I am concerned, no gray-bearded, glittering-eyed, raconteur shall ever surpass it with his wares. I can never read of the incident without rejoicing anew at the happy discovery which came as a gift out of the ethereal blue into the world of everyday. It sets my credulity atingle, renews my faith in the miraculous; it is so fitting in every way, just what we would ask for those dear, dear people—or for ourselves even. I cannot be persuaded to look upon it as a minor event; it seems to me to occupy the same elevation as the much-longed-for "Emancipation Day," which was in due time to free the wistful East Indian House clerk forever from the chains of Leadenhall. There are times when my imagination refuses to acknowledge anything more desirable. My envious lips have long since formulated this plea to some unknown, unseen fairy godmother who should be within hearing: "Let me, too, come suddenly upon a hidden room, be it London garret or another."

In calmer moments, however, I become aware of the true value of my words. I recognize that the deep appeal of the story lies less in itself than in its symbolism. I know that my plea is more or less figurative, that it is not only a quiet and sound proof study that I seek up and down the earth, as many writers do, but far, far more. Delightful as it must be to come upon the hidden rooms about us in this sudden, unexpected way, I am convinced that there is a still greater joy in store for us in the discovery of the secret places within. I see how the garret at No. 4 Inner Temple Lane, even though it may symbolize the height of desire, becomes as nothing when compared with a somewhat later discovery—the discovery of the room wherein dwelt Charles Lamb's true self, his Elia self. Years and years he had sought for it helplessly, to come upon it quite suddenly, at the last, as is perhaps the way of all quests. The manner in which he was coaxed to contribute to the London Magazine, and so made the happy selection of the essay as his vehicle, after having abandoned poetry, drama and fiction need not be recounted. This, however, is a discovery that is comparable with the view from the traditional peak in Darien. This, though I did not at first suspect it, is the secret source of my fascination.

Now that I come to think of it, it is much like the experience related in the beautifully touching story of Cædmon, our first English singer. He, too, was a seeker. The humble and unlettered ploughman carried a plea in his heart as he followed his oxen up and down the furrows of Whitby. To be able to sing the praise of God, as did the scholars of the abbey, was his great desire. And lo, in the stable whither he had fled in humiliation from the banquet table, where all could sing but himself, the marvel was wrought. There, in the presence of the patient beasts of burden, was revealed that marvelous room within which was the abode of song and praise.

"Sing me something," pleaded a voice in the night.

"I cannot sing," said Cædmon.

Again the pleading voice, again the hesitating ploughman, then the command: "Sing the beginning of created things."

Whereupon Cædmon, the unlettered, sang the first of his glowing paraphrases of the Scriptures, which the scholars themselves pronounced a gift of God. Literature knows no more impressive discovery than this, which is recorded in the annals of the Venerable Bede.

And yet, to all who write, there must come similar, though lesser, joys. Having labored long and patiently at one medium of expression we cannot find it other than delightful to come upon another suddenly. It is easy to picture the excitement of a professor, whose habitual line is Curiosa Mathematica and algebraic treatises, on finding himself the author of the "Alice" books. What relief must have been afforded such divines as John Donne and Robert Herrick by their adventures in poesy! To me poetry seems the most glorious discovery of all, but that is perhaps a prejudice. F. H.

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—SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE. Poems.

Advice to Would-Be Authors

I have counselled more than one aspirant after literary fame to go back to his tailor's board or his lapstone. I have advised the Dilettanti, whose foolish friends praised their verses or their stories, to give up all their deceptive dreams of making a name by their genius, and to go to work in the study of a profession which asked only for the diligent use of average, ordinary talents. It is a very grave responsibility which these unknown correspondents throw upon their chosen counsellors.

One whom you have never seen, who lives in a community of which you know nothing, sends you specimens more or less painfully voluminous of his writings, which he asks you to read over, think over, and pray over, and send back an answer informing him whether fame and fortune are awaiting him as the possessor of the wonderful gifts his writings manifest, and whether you advise him to leave all—the shop he sweeps out every morning, the ledger he posts, the mortar in which he pounds, the bench at which he urges the reluctant plane—and follow his genius wheresoever it may lead him. The next correspondent wants you to mark out a whole course of life for him, and the means of judgment he gives you are about as adequate as the brick which the simpleton of old carried round as an advertisement of the house he had to sell.

My advice to all the young men that write to me depends somewhat on the handwriting and spelling. If these are of a certain character, and they have reached a mature age, I recommend some honest manual calling, such as they have very probably been bred to, and which will, at least, give them a chance of becoming President of the United States by and by, if that is any object to them.—From "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Across the Valley. From an Etching by Alfred Hutty

THERE is a pleasant feeling of design and a decorative charm in the trees of Alfred Hutty. "Across the Valley" is quite typical of his best work, combining great delicacy with beauty of detail.

This print was the first to be distributed by the American College Society of Print Collectors, which has been established to stimulate a more general understanding and appreciation of the graphic arts among students of colleges throughout the country. The society hopes to do this by forming a nucleus of important permanent collections of prints in many educational centers.

The artists selected to furnish the first two prints issued by the society were Mr. Hutty and Frank Brangwyn. While this is a conservative etching, the society hopes to publish modern things as well as the more conservative works. Two etchings are issued every year; and, after all the members are supplied, each plate is destroyed. Impressions of Mr. Hutty's print were issued last December.

Among other well-known artists who have consented to make plates for the society are D. Y. Cameron, Samuel Chamberlain, Martin Hardie, and Arthur W. Heintzelman. A high standard of work is being maintained.

Mr. Hutty had the honor to make the 1924 associate plates for the Print-makers of California and for the North Shore Art Association. He has received numerous honors, prizes and awards; and is represented in the leading museums and libraries of the country. He was a student in the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, and of the Art Students' League under Chase and Birge Harrison. In addition to membership in many art organizations of the United States, he belongs to the British Society of Graphic Arts and the Print Society of England.

The Dreamers

The gypsies passed her little gate—
She stopped her wheel to see,—
A brown-faced pair who walked the road,
Free as the wind is free!
And suddenly her tiny room
A prison seemed to be.

Her shining plates against the walls,
Her sunlit, sanded floor,
The brass-bound wedding chest that held
Her linen's snowy store,
The very wheel whose humming died,—
Seemed only chains she bore.

She watched the foot-free gypsies pass;
She never knew or guessed
The wistful dream that drew them close—
The longing in each breast
Some day to know a home like hers,
Wherein their hearts might rest.

—THEODOSIA GARRISON. Poems.

Dom Pedro at the Naval Observatory

One incident, although of no public importance, was of some interest at the time. This was a visit of the only emperor who, I believe, had ever set foot on our shores,—Dom Pedro of Brazil. . . .

The carriage drove up at the appointed hour, and its occupant was welcomed by the admiral at the door with courtly dignity. The visitor had no time to spend in preliminaries; he wished to look through the establishment immediately.

The first object to meet his view was a large marble-cased clock which, thirty years before, had acquired some celebrity from being supposed to embody the first attempt to apply electricity to the recording of astronomical observations. It was said to have cost a large sum, paid partly as a reward to its inventor. Its only drawbacks were that it would not keep time and had never, so far as I am aware, served any purpose but that of an ornament. The first surprise came when the visitor got down on his hands and knees in front of the clock, reached his hands under it, and proceeded to examine its supports. We all wondered what it could mean. When he arose, it was explained. He did not see how a clock supported in this way could keep the exact time necessary in the work of an astronomer. So we had to tell him that the clock was not used for this purpose, and that he must wait until we visited the observing rooms to see our clocks properly supported.

The only evidence of the imperial will came out when he reached the great telescope. The moon, near first quarter, was then shining, but the night was more than half cloudy, and there was no hope of obtaining more than a chance glimpse at it through the clouds. But he wished to see the moon through the telescope. I replied that the sky was now covered, and it was very doubtful whether we should get a view of the moon. But he required that the telescope should be at once pointed at it. This was done, and at that moment a clear space appeared between the clouds. I remarked upon the fact, but he seemed to take it as a matter of course that the cloud would get out of the way when he wanted to look.

I made some remark about the "vernier" of one of the circles on the telescope.

"Why do you call it a vernier?" said he. "Its proper term is a nonius, because Nonius was its inventor and Vernier took the idea from him."

In this the national spirit showed itself. Nonius, a Portuguese, had invented something . . . similar . . . and yet essentially different from the modern vernier, invented by a Frenchman of that name.

Accompanying the party was a little girl, ten or twelve years old, who, though an interested spectator, modestly kept in the background and said nothing. On her arrival home, however, she broke her silence by running upstairs with the exclamation,—

"Oh, Mamma, he's the funniest emperor you ever did see!"—SIMON NEWCOMB, in "The Reminiscences of An Astronomer."

The Poet in the Clouds

Oh! it is pleasant, with a heart at ease,
Just after sunset, or by moonlight skies,
To make the shifting clouds be what you please,
Or let the easily persuaded eyes
Own each quaint likeness issuing from the mould
Of a friend's fancy; or with head bent low
And cheek aslant see rivers flow with gold
'Twixt crimson banks; and then, a traveller, go
From mount to mount through Cloud-land, gorgeous land!
Or listening to the tide, with closed sight,
Be that blind bard, who on the Chian strand
By those deep sounds possessed with inward light,
Beheld the Iliad and the Odyssey
Rise to the swelling of the voiceful sea.

Chippendale and Chinese Art

Chippendale's roving eye turned everywhere for ideas. He is accused of being not an originator but an adapter. . . .

We have only to remember the China craze of the day to know that Chippendale could not well avoid it. Indeed, he found it already influencing French artists while he was studying them, altering their drawing and making yet more fantastic their erratic lines. Chinese pagodas, bridges, landscapes, were taken as an inspiration and as an excuse for what looks to us now like bad taste.

But among the highly-prized importations were grills or lattice work in an unending variety of line, and from these Chippendale absorbed an idea productive of beauty. It is shown in chairs by an ornamentation on the legs which is harmoniously combined with French backs. This is always applied to straight legs. The lattice often forms the entire back of the chair, and in such cases the outline of the back is much squarer than usual.

This lattice was sawn out from sheets of wood and secured by pins and glue onto the surface of the piece to be decorated, which was a cheaper device than carving. Carvers, however, only received five shillings a day for expert services.

The rare bookcases that give a glow of satisfaction to owners and beholders would never have been so beautiful but for Chippendale's use of Chinese lattice. He saw at once its beauty when applied to glass and used it freely. The distinguishing mark of this kind of his work is its lack of curves.

The abundant inspiration of Chinese art caused Chippendale to say of the Chinese manner, "I think it the most useful of any other"; but when it runs to stalagmites which drip disintegratingly from rococo scrolls, it speaks of weakness, so to our eye the daintily intricate lattice is the best.

The ball-and-claw foot, so agreeably familiar in furniture of the latter half of the eighteenth century, is it not directly traceable to the Chinese influence? The two wild contending dragons that swirl in terrible menace and satisfactory curves on embroideries, porcelains, and carving, are familiar figures on Chinese work. Between them is always the flame-enveloped pearl or ball, for whose possession they ever contend. It is an inspiration for the artist in mahogany to clip one extended claw, to place snugly within it the floating ball, and to make at once the claw-and-ball foot, which is our delight. Who was the artist it is not safe to say, but as Chippendale was the most talented of adapters it is not unreasonable to lay the inspiration to him.—HELEN CHURCHILL CANDEE, in "Decorative Styles and Periods in the Home."

From the Bow of the Sarah Jane

She rolled and gulped the ocean,
While her stern rose up to hide
The sinking sphere of crimson.
Then I lay upon my side
Till a borderless blue curtain,
Filtering through each pore of space,
Clung like water to the rigging,
And a new moon took its place.

Sparks new-hammered from the anvil
Of the forger of the night
Pricked the bowl of black above me.
From the snowcrowned mountain height
Of a toppling wave the wetness
Washed my brow. The curving sky
Folded me within the velvet
Of its ageless lullaby.

P. P. STRACHAN.

Home to Lithuania

"I have not seen my mother for twenty year," said Mrs. Vistauskas plantively. Her patient brown eyes were moist. "She lives in Lithuania. She says, if I do not come home soon, maybe I forget her. Maybe I go home pretty soon."

The weeks passed by and, every little while, Mrs. Vistauskas spoke of going back to Lithuania. "I come here to America to get married twenty year ago," she said. "I never once been home since and now I have my James and Margaret and Helen. Stanislaus I had, too. We all work but Helen and she go to school. If I go home, she'll keep house too, until I come back."

A few days later Mrs. Vistauskas' face was all smiles. "My husband say he let me go," she announced. "If my friend pay me the money she owe, and my James he work steady, I go next month. The Government here say I can stay three month."

Helen came one day, her face breaking into a shy smile when her mother's name was mentioned. "Yes, she is going," she said. "By bus to New York, and by boat to Germany, and then by train to Lithuania. The agent has been to see her and he gets her ticket and passport. So many things there are to do when you leave this country! My mother never would know what to do. The agent he is jolly. He does it all. My mother had to have her picture taken."

"It's so exciting," said a young niece of the Vistauskas'. "My aunt she stops work next week and gets ready. She gets new clothes made. The house cleaning must be all done before she goes. My! She will go so far away! We wonder what changes she will find. My mother and she talk about it all the time. They grew up in Lithuania and they think it will not be much changed. It is not like here where things change so fast."

"Yes, I go," said Mrs. Vistauskas the next week. Her big eyes lighted. "My ticket ready. My husband he give me fifty dollars. My friend pay me. I not heard from my mother for a long time. There was a big storm near there, someone say, but my husband say it not near my home. I write my mother when I start."

"You should see my mother's trunk!" said Helen one day. Her timid face was radiant. "It is packed full to the top. Not with clothes. With presents. My mother says she won't need but two or three dresses, and she wants to take home lots of presents. There are two big boxes of chocolates, and shirts and ties for the men, tablecloths and bedspreads for the women. There are bags and handkerchiefs and pretty underwear things. Something for all the family and all the friends."

"You should see my aunt's hair!" said the niece who was with Helen. "It is wonderful. All cut short and waved. Four hours she sat to have it done. It's a permanent wave. She never had one before, but she wanted it to go home with."

"I come to say good-by," said Mrs. Vistauskas later. "I go tomorrow. My sister and my friends all come in their cars to see me off. My husband drive me to the bus for New York. My James and Margaret working steady and Helen keep house. They all tell me not to worry. I travel days and days before I see my mother in Lithuania."

"You should have seen her go," said Helen afterward. "There were three cars all in a row. We were all in my father's car, and my uncle and aunt and their four children were in their car. My mother's sister and her family came early that morning from the country and they were in the third car. They all laughed, and talked, and cried, and sent messages back to Lithuania, and changed seats in the automobiles, and remembered things they had forgotten to say. It was very exciting. Then it was time to go, and everyone got into the three cars. My father started our car and the other two started after it, and they all went down the street like a procession. It will be lonesome without my mother, but of course she wanted to see her mother again. Twenty years since they've seen each other. It will be nice when my mother comes back from Lithuania."

Dr. Johnson a Born Traveller

The popular idea of Johnson is of a Londoner who found London the only place worth living in. This mythical Johnson has been created not a little from sayings of his own, such as "a man who is tired of London is tired of life," and "the full tide of human existence is at Charing Cross." But no one was more keen to visit other localities or more desirous of personal knowledge of peoples and places.

In 1777, apropos of the Hebridean expedition, he said to Boswell: "In the meantime it may not be amiss to contrive some other little adventure," and, when he wrote to Boswell that the journey to the Hebrides was on the eve of publication, he concluded by asking, "Shall we touch the Continent?" He was, at the moment, already thinking of another tour, and when Boswell was, in 1763, considering a visit to Holland, "Johnson," he says, "advises me in general to move about a good deal"—the advice of a born traveller. The short visit to Harwich is further evidence of this spirit of adventure.

The truth is that Johnson had all the instincts of a traveller—curiosity, hardihood, courage and patience, more so than any other man of letters of his time.—E. S. ROSCOE, in "Aspects of Doctor Johnson."

To a Plane-Tree

Plane-tree, you show great courtesy
To live within a town,
Where other trees turn dull and fade
And droop their branches down.

To bloom where lingering milk-cans wait,
Stones for thy comforting,
When you should have a mossy place
Like every growing thing!

When there are pipings in the woods,
You stand content to hear,
The sparrows, and a butcher boy
Go whistling down the square.

A signal in our dusty streets,
A burning bush to tell,
The Mind that makes all loveliness
Must be most merciful.

For I have pressed my face against
A London windowpane,
And thought—how *constant* God must be,
The leaves are out again!

MARION SUSAN CAMPBELL.

Cooper and the Sea Story

During the last half century we have been so surfeited with the sea-story in every form, that most of us have forgotten the fact of its late origin, and that it is to Cooper that it owes its creation. That he created it was not due to any encouragement from others. He had plenty of judicious friends to warn him from the undertaking. Sailors, he was told, might understand and appreciate it, but no one else would. Minute detail, moreover, was necessary to render it intelligible to seamen, and to landsmen it would be both unintelligible and uninteresting on account of the technicalities which must inevitably be found in minute detail. A reputation already well established would be sunk in the treacherous element he was purposing to describe.

Cooper persisted in his purpose, but he could not fail to be disturbed by the unfavorable auguries that met him on every side. These naturally had the more weight, as they came from men who were attached to him personally, and who were honestly solicitous for his fame. He was at one time almost inclined to give up the project. But a critical English friend to whom he submitted a portion of the manuscript was delighted with it. In this man's judgment and taste Cooper felt so great confidence that he was induced to persevere. Moreover, to try the effect upon the more peculiar public of seamen, he read an extract to one of his old shipmates, who was also a relative. This was the account of the war vessel working off shore in a gale. The selection was certainly a happy one.

The literature of the sea presents no more thrilling chapter than that which, describing the passage of the great frigate through the narrow channel, gives every detail with such vividness and power that the most unimaginative cannot merely see ship, shore, and foaming water, but almost hear the roaring of the wind, the creaking of the cordage, and the dashing of the waves against the breakers. As he read on the listener's interest kept growing until he was no longer able to remain quiet. Rising from his seat he paced up and down the room furiously until the chapter was finished. Then half ashamed of the excitement into which he had been betrayed, he avenged himself just as if he were a professional reviewer by indulging in a bit of special criticism: "It's all very well," he burst out, "but you have let your jib stand too long, my fine fellow." For once Cooper heeded advice, "I blew it out of the bolt rope," said he, "in pure spite"; and blown out of the bolt rope the jib appears in the tale.

He now felt reasonably confident of success, and any doubt that might have lingered in his mind was at once swept away by the favorable reception the work met when it came out. Its publication was for a while delayed. . . . "The Pilot," in consequence, though bearing the date of 1823, was not actually furnished to the trade until the seventh of January, 1824. Its success, both in this country and in Europe, was instantaneous. Far-sighted men saw at once that a new realm had been added to the domain of fiction. "The Pilot" is indeed not only the first of Cooper's sea-stories in point of time, but if we regard exclusively the excellence of detached scenes, it may perhaps be justly styled the best of them all. At any rate its place in the highest rank of this species of fiction cannot be disputed, and in spite of the multitude of similar works that have followed in its wake and which have had their seasons of temporary popularity, its hold upon the public has never been lost.—THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY in "James Fenimore Cooper."

Vision

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 301) we read that "the spiritual man's substantiality transcends mortal vision and is revealed only through divine Science." Divine Science does, indeed, impart that vision of true being so necessary to spiritual progress. Now, spiritual vision as understood in Christian Science is not a vague or undefined sense of bliss, but is a clear, definite understanding which, step by step, lights the path of each one of God's children.

Perhaps the first quality needed in order to obtain clear vision is humility. Humility enables one to realize his utter dependence on God; it prepares him, also, for the next step, that of clearing his consciousness of error. His faults must be seen and acknowledged; they must be brought, one by one, before the light of Truth and destroyed. He who has the courage to bring his failings from under cover has dominion over them, and proves their nothingness. Such a measure of purity is then attained that one is ready to let God guide, to say with the Psalmist, "Thou wilt shew me the path of life," and to find that in very truth "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way" (Science and Health, p. 454). The true idea is thus formed in one's consciousness. It is of God, and one must cherish it, so keeping one's vision clear and pure.

Perseverance and patience, having already played so important a part in the destruction of error, are still needed to enable one to climb upward, step by step, destroying material beliefs as one advances in the march Spiritward. The gaze must be fixed steadily forward and upward. Each present task, however humble, must be performed with such exactness, such faithfulness, that it will lift one higher—for "he that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much." To climb a high ladder one must look up, but one must also plant the foot firmly on each rung.

He who is gaining this vision and has started on the upward journey may be compared to the climber who starts out early to scale a glorious mountain peak. If he wants to reach his destination, he cannot linger by the way, except to take the refreshment needful to him, or to encourage or receive encouragement from a fellow traveler. They will talk joyfully of the end in view, exchanging experiences, but they will never hinder or delay each other.

The traveler's path may be steep and narrow, but he must not be led astray by smooth byways and mossy glades, filled perhaps with luscious looking fruits and scented flowers, alluring and tempting him from the one true path. He must distinguish between the rightful rest and refreshment, so abundantly provided by divine Love, and the illusive, mesmerizing allurements of error. The honest traveler will easily discern these differences; for his right desire quickly makes him conscious of discomfort if he is on the wrong path, while his grateful acceptance of happy companionship and rightful supply brings him strength and joy and courage on the way.

On his journey, moreover, the traveler must be ever watchful for opportunities to help others, and ever ready to lead and guide any who may be reaching out for Truth. Jesus showed the way, but he could not force anyone to follow. He drew others by his spirituality and love, and by actual demonstration of man's oneness with the Father. So shall we, too, draw others into the upward path as we lift up the truth in our consciousness; as we are faithful to the spiritual vision and let our light shine. Men are drawn by purity, reason, truth, and love. Towards the end of his earthly mission, when speaking of his followers, Jesus said, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." The ever present Christ abundantly supplies the life-giving vision.

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SLOW, SAGGING MARKET AGAIN PREDOMINATES

New Low Prices Reached by Leading Stocks—Closing Weak

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Stocks declined persistently in dull trading today, unsupported on the way down, and closed weak.

U. S. Steel, Allied Chemical and American Telephone lost 4 points, American Can, Johns-Manville and Western Union 3, Westinghouse nearly 3, and General Motors and General Electric almost 2.

Auburn tumbled about 20 points. Sales exceeded 1,750,000 shares.

Reports that automobile sales are beginning to fall off began to appear in Wall Street, and in normal times would have occasioned no fresh discouragement, for sales usually reach their peak around this time of year, but the improvement in the motor trade this spring has been one of the straws to which the more stubborn optimists have been clinging, and there had been some predictions, perhaps based more on hope than anything else, that sales this year would hold around their top levels well into June.

The sag in prices, checked only by the very feeble rally on Thursday and Friday of last week, continued into its third week since there has been an important interruption. Commission house opinion inclines to the view that the market is getting well sold out, and must be making at least a temporary bottom. On the other hand, the short interest has not been large enough of late to prompt professional operators to try for a technical upturn.

Short Interest

It appears that the trickle of liquidation by investors who have been bringing their securities out of strong boxes has enabled many of the larger professional operators to cover their short commitments on the way down withou influencing the movement.

Opinion as to the extent of the short interest is divided, however. A survey of brokerage houses shows that 12 believe there has been a decrease in the last 10 days, 3 see little change, and 9 consider the short interest increased. This same survey shows 18 brokers who believe the market is headed lower, perhaps interrupted by intermediate rallies, while one thinks the market is now at bottom, and 5 look for higher levels in the near future.

Of the week-end news, the item of chief interest to Wall Street was the radio address made by James A. Farrell, president of United States Steel. Mr. Farrell's reiteration of the view he expressed earlier in the year that "our worst experiences are behind us" was reassuring, after his frank discussion of the troubled conditions in the steel industry last week. Nevertheless, Mr. Farrell did not have anything to say sufficiently encouraging to dispel the gloom in Wall Street.

Credit conditions remained stationary, with call loans abundantly available in the outside market at 1 per cent, although the loan desk appeared unwilling to experiment with an official rate lower than 1½ per cent, after the large withdrawals occasioned by its recent 1 per cent rate.

Bonds Have Easy Tone

Bonds displayed an easy tendency today in quiet trading.

Public utility and railroad loans were more active than the other groups. Such changes as occurred among them were principally narrow fractional losses. Higher grade issues continued firm. Moderate losses were scored by such rails as St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978, Southern 4s of 1956, Illinois Central 4¾s, St. Paul 5s of 2000 and Chicago & North Western 4¾s.

Foreign obligations provided a smaller volume than usual but many of them gained fractions. A cable from Paris reported that the Chamber of Deputies of Czechoslovakia had approved a $50,000,000 loan which will be redeemable at par after five years.

Industrial bonds were quiet. United States Government loans held firm in dull trading.

DIVIDENDS

Standard Oil of Kentucky declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

Spicer Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the series A cumulative convertible preference stock, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

New England Gas & Electric Association declared the regular quarterly preferred dividends of $1.37½ on the $5.50 dividend series and $1.75 on the $7 second preferred, both payable July 1 to stock of record May 29.

Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents on the common, payable July 10 to stock of record June 22.

Great Northern Iron Ore properties declared a dividend of $1, payable June 25 to stock of record June 5.

American, British & Continental Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the first preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 25, placing the stock on a $3 annual basis. The stock had been on a $6 annual basis.

Silent Glow Oil Burner Corporation, Hartford, Conn., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 7½ per cent on the preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock.

South Penn Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

Anchor Cap Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 25—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .93⅞	$ .92⅛	$1.26½
Corn, 2 yellow	.88½	.70	.94½
Oats, 2 white	.39	.38½	.40
Flour	4.65	4.80	6.00
Beef, family	18.50	18.00	27.00
Pork	23.00	23.50	32.00
Lard	.0815	.0850	.1070
Cotton, mid-up	.0885	.0925	.1630
Zinc	.0332½	.0337½	.0465
Iron	17.26	17.26	20.76
Steel, bll Pitt	30.00	30.00	33.00
Copper	.0875	.09	.13
Tin	.2325	.2325	.3115
Rubber	.0675	.0650	.1429
Sugar	.0433	.0440	.0470
Lead	.0375	.0375	.0550
Print cloth	.0400	.0400	.0525

GRUEN WATCH COMPANY

CINCINNATI, May 25—Gruen Watch Company reports for the year ended March 31, 1931, net profit of $299,747 after charges and taxes, compared with $441,452 in the year ended March 31, 1930.

INTERNATIONAL GREAT NORTHERN

International Great Northern reports for quarter ended March 31 a loss of $11,572 after taxes and charges, but before adjustment bond interest, against loss of $415,730 in the first quarter of 1930.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last May 25	Last May 23
14¼	3⅛	Abitibi	1400	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
106½	100	Ab & Str pf	30	103½	103½	103½	103½
23½	13½	Adams Ex	2700	13½	13½	13½	13½
11⅝	5½	Adv-Rumely	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
109	71¾	Air Reduc	2100	74	73¾	73¾	73¾
17⅞	7	1.40 Alaska Jun	25700	18¾	17	16¾	18
40¼	30	1.80 Allegh Stl	50	30	30	30	
12⅝	5¼	Alleghany	1200	5¾	5½	5½	6¾
59¾	27	8½ Alleghany pf	400	28¾	27	27	
182¾	106¾	6t Allied Chem	7200	111	106½	106½	111
126	122	7 Allied Ch pf	100	123½	123½	123½	
42¾	23½	2 Allis-Chal	500	24¾	23½	23½	24½
18⅞	9¼	1 AL Port Cem	400	9½	9¼	9¼	10
42¾	36	3t1 Am Bk Note	400	38	38	38	38½
29¾	13¾	Am Ag Ch of Del	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14½
38	26½	2.40 Am Brake	800	28	27	27½	
12⅝	6	Am Br Boy	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
83	31	6 Am Br Bv pf	140	80¾	77¾	80	81½
129⅝	94⅜	3t Am Can	31900	97¾	94½	94½	96½
152⅛	145	7 Am Can pf	600	148¾	148¾	148¾	
38¾	18¼	2 Am Car & F	400	19½	19½	19½	19½
88	73	Am Chain pf	400	73	73	73	
48⅝	36⅛	3t Am Chile	1400	42¼	42	43	42¼
33⅛	19	Am European	100	20¼	20½	20¼	
51¾	26	Am & FPw	7200	29½	26	26	29¾
90	74	6 Am & FP 8	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	78
79½	52	Am & FP 2pf	500	54	54½	54½	53¾
10⅜	6¼	Am Hawaii	400	7	6¾	6¾	
31⅝	18¼	3 Am Ice	400	20½	20¾	20½	
26	12¾	Am Int Corp	400	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	13½
1⅛	⅝	Am La Pr	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
30¾	14⅜	1 Am Loco	400	16	16	16	16
84¾	70	7 Am Loco pf	100	70½	70½	70½	
25¾	10½	Am Metals	400	10¾	10½	10½	
39⅞	8⅞	Am Nat G pf	100	9¾	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
64⅞	38	1t Am Pw&Lt	1200	40⅜	39	39	40⅛
102	84⅞	6 Am P & L 6	400	95¼	95⅛	95⅛	
95	78	3 Am P&L pf st	400	78⅝	78	78⅛	78¾
21⅜	12¾	.80 Am Radiat	6400	13	13¾	12⅞	12⅞
12⅜	5	Am Repub	100	6	6	6	
37⅜	17¼	Am Roll Mill	2400	18¾	17¼	17⅜	18½
68	48	5 Am Saf Ras	400	49¾	49	49	
42	33½	5 Am Ship Bld	400	33½	34	34	
102¾	90	4 Am Smelt 2pf	200	90	90	90	
58½	29⅜	4 Am Smelt	1200	30⅞	30¼	30½	30¼
138½	117½	7 Am Smelt pf	100	118½	118½	118½	
21¼	13¼	3 Am Stl Fnd	400	13⅝	13¾	13¼	13⅜
113	104⅜	7 Am Stl F pf	50	106	106	106	106
11½	3½	Am Solv pf	100	3½	3½	3½	
60	42¾	5 Am Sugar	400	47⅝	47	47	47
108½	96	7 Am Sugar pf	100	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
201¾	162⅞	9 Am Tel&T	39500	166⅛	162⅝	163	167⅛
110½	98	7 Am Type pf	20	99	98	99	
80¾	43⅜	3 Am Wat W	2400	45½	43⅜	44	46¼
11⅞	6¾	Am Wool	700	7	7	7	
39⅛	21	Am Wool pf	400	27¼	27	27	
4	1½	Am Writ ct	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8¾	3⅜	Am Zinc	2400	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	4⅜
26½	21	1 Anac Wire	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
43¼	23¼	1½ Anaconda	7300	24	23⅞	23¾	23¾
36	20¾	2.40 Anchor Cap	400	21	20½	20½	
99½	89⅞	6.50 Anchor C pf	400	93	90	93	
18	6	Arch Dan	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	
72	38½	7 Armour D pf	900	45	43	43	43¼
4½	1⅞	Arm Ill A	5400	2	1⅞	2	2
2⅞	1¼	Arm Ill B	900	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
47	13	Arm Ill pf	400	12½	12	12¾	14
28⅞	8¾	2t Asso Apparl	400	8¾	8	8	8¼
29¾	19¼	Asso Dry G	400	19¼	19½	19½	20¼
203¾	146¼	10 Atchison	11700	149½	146¼	146½	151¼
108½	102½	5 Atchison pf	200	103½	105¼	105½	
120	85¼	7 Atl Coast L	400	89½	89	89	
53⅜	35	5 Atl G&WI pf	100	35	35	35	
23⅜	12½	1 Atl Refin	1400	14⅛	14	14	14½
293½	101½	4t Auburn Auto	7800	207	185	185	207¼
2¾	1	Auto Sales	200	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	1
6½	3	Aviation	3000	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
		—B—					
27⅞	14⅛	1¾ Baldwin	1400	15	14⅛	14⅛	15¼
104½	85	7 Baldwin pf	50	85	85	85	85
87⅞	53¼	5 Balt & O	1200	57⅛	55⅞	55½	57½
107	101¼	6½ Bamber pf	70	102½	102⅜	103½	
66¾	49⅞	3½ Bangor & A	100	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	
14½	6⅛	1 Barnsdall A	40	7	6⅝	7	7
81	65	4 Beatrice	200	67½	67	67	
62	48½	3 Beachnut	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	
25½	15⅝	1 Bendix	1400	17⅜	16⅜	16½	17⅝
46¼	32¼	2 Best & Co	2400	32½	35⅛	35½	37½
70⅜	39¼	4 Beth Steel	22900	42⅜	40¼	40¾	42¼
29	17	1½ Blaw Knox	400	17	16⅜	16½	
40½	20¾	1½ Bohn Alum	400	32¼	30½	30½	32½
66½	60	4 Bon Ami A	400	60¼	60¼	60¼	
76½	61⅜	3t Borden	4500	63	61½	62	62⅝
30¾	17⅝	1 Borg Warner	400	18⅜	18	18	19
23⅜	15⅜	Bot M A pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
22½	10½	1½ Briggs	1400	11¼	10¾	10¾	11½
5¼	2	Brockway	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
69⅜	53⅞	4 Bklyn Man T	1400	59¾	57	57½	59½
129⅜	101½	5 Bklyn Un G	400	106	101½	101½	107
58	51¾	4 Bklyn-Qu'n pf	100	55½	55½	55½	55
40½	32¾	3 Brown Shoe	200	40	40	40	
9½	4	Bruns Term	200	7	3½	3½	3¾
20⅞	12	1 Bucyrus	100	12¾	13¼	13¼	
114	111¼	7 Bucyrus pf	10	111	110¾	110¾	
34⅞	21⅞	2½ Bucy ev pf	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
49½	35	Budd Mfg pf	20	45	45	45	
13	7¼	Budd Wheel	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
15⅜	9¼	1½ Bulova Watch	100	10	10	10	
34½	21⅜	1 Burroughs	500	22½	22⅜	22⅜	
31	17	2½ Bush Term	400	20¼	20	20	
104	70	7 Bush T 6ch	20	72	72	72	
113	95½	7 Bush Blg pf	20	101	101	101	
2	1¼	Butte Cop	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20⅝	10	Butterick	100	11	11	11	
69¾	33½	Byers	5300	34⅛	32½	32⅞	36
		—C—					
53	20½	2 Calif Pack	400	24½	24	24	24⅞
1⅜	⅝	Callahan	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	
16⅝	11⅜	1 Campbell	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
43⅝	27½	Calu & Ariz	400	28½	28½	28½	
43	29⅞	3 Canada Dry	400	40¾	39¾	39¾	40¼
45⅜	24⅞	1¼ Can Pac	2200	28	27½	27½	28¼
25	17¾	1.60 Cannon Mills	200	20½	20	20	
131½	62¼	6 Cash Thresh	14800	68¾	63½	64	66½
52½	24¼	3 Caterpillar	2000	24⅜	23⅝	23¾	24¾
15⅜	4½	Celotex ct	100	5½	5½	5½	
14⅜	5⅛	Celotex	100	7	7	7	
6¼	3½	Century Rib	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
30¼	15¼	1½ Cerro de P	100	15⅝	15¾	15¾	16
23¼	8⅞	Checker Cab	400	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
46½	35¼	2½ Ches & Ohio	2600	35¾	34½	34½	37¼
54⅞	36	Ches Corp	400	37	35¼	35¼	38¼
26⅜	18½	Chi Gt W pf	400	19	18	18	19¾
8⅞	4¼	Chi M&SP	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
15⅜	7¼	Chi M&SP pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
45¼	29	4 Chi & NW	100	31	31	31	33
65½	34½	5 Chi RI	400	35¾	34	34	36½
33⅝	18⅝	2.40 Childs	100	31	31	31	
25⅜	15⅞	1 Chrysler	7100	17	16⅜	16½	17
37⅜	30½	3.60t City Ice	1200	32	32	35	32
4⅜	2	City Stores	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	
170	139⅝	6 Coca Cola	3100	141	137¾	138⅝	
52½	50½	3 Coca Cola A	100	53	53	53	
50½	41½	2½ Col Palm	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	
7¾	9	Collins&A	300	12	12	12	
78	71	7 Collins&A pf	200	76	75¾	75¾	
104½	101¾	6 Col Palm pf	100	102½	102½	102½	
45⅜	22½	2t Colum Gas	5200	24⅞	24¼	24⅜	24⅞
109½	100⅝	6 Col Gas pf A	100	103	103	103	
111⅝	63	5t Col Carbon	1800	71¼	61¼	61½	65⅞
16⅜	7¼	3¼ Col Graph	1900	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7⅞
85¾	76½	6½ Com Cr lpf	10	82	82	82	
35⅞	31¾	3 Com Cred A	100	32½	32½	32½	
90	82	Com Inv Tr A pf	200	85	84	84	85
34	22½	2 Com Inv Tr	600	22⅞	22½	22⅞	22¾
21½	11⅜	1 Com Sol	8000	11⅝	11	11⅛	11⅞
12	8	.40 Commwith So	5100	8¼	8	8	8½
100⅜	91½	6 Commwith So 6pf	300	96½	96	96	96
34½	31	2 Conde Nast	100	31	31	31	
12¾	6⅞	Congoleum	200	8	8½	8⅜	9
15	5	Con Film	400	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
18⅞	12¼	2 Con Film pf	100	14	14	14	
109⅝	82¼	4 Con Gas	9600	88¾	86⅝	87	89
105⅜	101½	5 Con Gas pf	800	104¼	104¼	104½	
15⅞	13	1 Con Laundries	200	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13½
31⅜	28	6 Con Ry C pf	100	28	28	28	28
1¾	⅞	Con Textile	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
30	10	Cont Bak A	900	12	11¼	11¼	11½
3⅞	1½	Cont Bak B	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
72½	44½	6 Cont Bak pf	900	58	55	55	55
62¾	44¾	2½ Cont Can	3200	47	44	45	46½
51⅞	38⅝	2.40 Cont Ins	600	39¾	38⅝	38⅝	
4½	2½	Cont Motors	200	2½	2½	2½	
12	6	Cont Oil	2500	6¼	6	6¼	6⅜
12	3½	Cont Shares	4900	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
86⅝	59¼	3t Corn Prod	2300	60¾	58¾	58¾	61⅞
18	8¼	Coty	1600	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
34½	27	2t Cream of Wheat	500	28½	28	28	
63	40¼	Crucible pf	5100	41	38¾	38¾	41¾
106	90¾	7 Crucible pf	50	91	91	91	91
23⅜	1	Cuba Cane Prod	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
35	22	Cub Am S pf	20	21¾	21½	21½	
1½	½	Cub Dom S	400	⅞	½	½	
48⅞	25¾	4 Cudahy	300	38½	38	38	
106	54	4 Curtis Pub	400	77	75	76	
5⅞	2⅜	Curtiss Wr	1800	3	2⅞	3	3⅞
8½	3⅞	Curtiss Wr A	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
41	21	Cutler	100	21	21	21	22
		—D—					
23	10⅜	Davison	100	11	11	11	
22	20	1.40 Deere pf	300	20	20	20	20½
137⅛	122½	9 Del & Hud	200	127	124	124	129
102	52¾	4 Del Lac&W	300	57½	57	57	
45⅜	25	Deny RG pf	100	23¾	23¼	23½	
198	161¼	8 Det Edison	400	161¾	160¼	160¼	
19⅝	12½	1.20 Detroit & R A	100	12½	12½	12½	
23	14¾	Diamond M	500	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	18½
12½	8⅞	1 Dome Mines	300	10⅜	10	10	10¼
107	75¼	4½ Dupont	23800	77	74¾	75	77⅜
124	118¾	6 Dupont deb	200	122	121⅛	122	122
		—E—					
185⅜	136½	5t East Kodak	7500	135	131¼	131⅜	136
11⅛	3¼	1.60 Eaton Axle	300	12½	12	12	
74⅜	44⅝	6 Elec Auto Lt	3800	44	41½	41½	44½
4¼	2	Elec Boat	700	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
40¾	37⅛	1 Elec P&L	4200	38⅝	38	38	38⅞
90¼	88	6 El P&L 7pf	100	92	92	92	92½
66	50¼	5 Elec Stor Bat	400	52⅜	52	52	52⅜
87	81	5 Eng P S 5 pf	100	82½	82½	82½	
35⅜	27½	2½ Equit Bldg	600	30½	29½	29⅞	
30½	15½	Erie	4600	16¾	15¾	16⅛	18½
45⅛	28¼	1 Erie 1 pf	200	30½	29¼	30	
12⅜	6½	Eureka Vac	200	6¾	6½	6¾	
		—F—					
11⅛	4½	Fabanks pf	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
109⅞	94¼	7 Fairb M pf	10	95¾	95¾	95¾	94¼
26	15½	De Dept St	300	23½	23½	23½	24
6½	3⅝	Fasin Pk	200	4	4	4	
92	86	6 Fed L&C pf	100	86	86	86	
7⅝	5	.40 Fed Mitor T	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
36	20	2.40 Fed Wat Swe	300	20¾	20¾	20¾	
58¼	40	2.60 Fidelity Ins	800	46¾	46	46	
9	6¾	.84 Fifth Ave B	10	7½	7½	7½	
19¾	13	1 Firestone	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞	17⅜
55	41	2½ First Nat St	700	47½	47½	47½	48½
⅛	⅛	Flak Rubber	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
102½	97	6 Florsheim S pf	50	97	97	97	98
37⅜	16	1½ Food Mach	700	17	16	16	18⅜
31⅜	23¼	Follansbee B	3100	23½	23½	23½	
43¾	30¼	2 Foster & Wh	3100	33½	30¼	30¾	33⅜
32½	23¼	Fourth Nat I	100	24	24	24	24¾
33⅜	11⅜	4 Fox A	17400	14½	12⅜	13⅜	14⅞
43¼	24¼	3 Freeport Tx	2100	25½	24½	24½	25
65	55	6t Fuller 2 pf	60	58	58	58	
		—G—					
8⅜	3	Gabriel A	900	3	3	3	3⅜
60	47½	5 Gamewell	50	48½	48½	48½	48
2⅜	⅝	Gardner M	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
73⅜	54½	4 Gen Am Tx	2400	67	55½	55½	
47	18¼	3 Gen Asphalt	200	19	18	19	19¼
25⅝	17½	2 Gen Baking	300	19⅜	19¼	19⅝	19⅞
14⅜	8½	Gen Bronze	100	13	13	13	13¾
12	4¾	Gen Cable	200	5¼	4¾	4¾	
65	28	Gen Cable pf	40	29½	28½	28½	30
54⅜	38	1.60 Gen Elec	38100	39¾	38	38¼	39¾
13⅜	11½	.60 Gen Elec Sp	400	11½	11¼	11¼	
86	45¾	3 Gen Foods	6100	47½	45¾	45¾	47½
76⅝	54	4 Gen G&E cv pf	400	64½	62	63	
8¼	4½	.20 Gen G&E A	600	5	4¾	4¾	5¼
48	35⅜	3 Gen Motors	82300	37½	35¾	35¾	37⅞
103¼	95	5 Gen Mot 5% pf	400	102	101¼	102	103
23	11½	Gen Pub Cve	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
104	38	Gen O Ad	100	39½	39½	39½	
15⅛	3⅛	Gen Theater	3800	4¼	3⅞	4	4
84½	49¾	5 Gen Ry Sig	200	53	50	50	
9½	3¼	Gen Realty	600	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
74⅛	64	6 Gen Realty pf ww	300	67	64	64	
59¼	33⅛	4 Gen Refrac	900	37	34½	34½	34½
57⅜	33⅝	4 Gillette	9700	41½	40¼	40¾	41¼
7⅛	4¼	Gilmore Oil	300	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
11⅝	6⅜	Gimbel Br	100	7¼	6½	6½	6⅝
11⅛	4⅝	Gobel (Adolf)	6100	5¾	5¼	5¼	4
43⅜	31½	Gold Dust	4700	34¾	33¼	33¼	38½
20⅜	9	Goodrich	700	10½	9¾	9¾	10
83⅜	32½	3 Goodyear	1400	38½	35½	35½	38
9⅜	2¾	Graham-P	100	3¼	3	3	3
32⅜	11⅝	2 Grahm	400	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
13⅞	5	1t Grand Silver	1000	7	6¾	6¾	7
18⅞	10⅜	Grand Union	400	13½	14½	14½	16
46	38	Granite City	300	40	40	40	
39½	25½	1 Grant (WT)	1600	27	25½	25½	28
60⅜	43½	5 Grt Nor pf	1700	49¼	48	48	49
23½	19½	2 Grt Nor Ore	600	21¼	21¼	21¼	22
11⅞	7¾	Grt W Sug	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
87	81	7 Grt W Sug pf	50	81	81	81	81
6⅜	2⅞	Grisby Gru	800	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
		—H—					
8⅜	5¾	Hahn Dpt St	700	6	5⅞	5⅞	
63⅛	50	6½ Hahn Dpt pf	100	64½	64⅜	64½	
41	35	1.80 Hamilth W	20	36	36	36	
94	89	7 Hanna 1pf	100	89	89	89	
44½	27	2 Harbison	400	28¾	28¼	28¼	27½
⅞	3	Hartman B	1600	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
20	5½	Havana pf	20	5¾	5¾	5¾	
3⅛	1⅜	Hayes Body	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2⅜
54⅞	33	2 Hershey Ch	900	51¼	50	50	53½
103¾	87	5 Hershey pf	200	100	99¾	99¾	103
104	93	5 Hershey pf	200	100	99¾	99¾	103
104½	94	6 Hollander	900	14½	14	14	14½
37	26	2½ Holland F	300	27½	27	27	
104	81	Homestake	100	92½	92½	92½	
9¾	4¼	Houdaille B	300	6¾	5¾	6¼	5¾
68½	32¾	Houston Oil	400	34¾	32¾	32¾	
9¾	4	Houston Oil new	900	5¼	5	5	7½
44½	35½	3½

STEEL TRADE PRICE TREND IS UNSETTLED

Wire Nails, Sheets and Scrap Lower—Bridge and Auto Call Is Heavier

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, May. 25—The steel situation commanded unusual attention of the business world late the last week as a result of the remarks on the situation by James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, before the American Iron and Steel Institute. It was probably the most plain-spoken, forceful and probably the most sensational talk ever delivered in public by a man high in steel circles.

Mr. Farrell's two main contentions were that there was too much slashing of prices in the cut-throat competition among steel makers, and that wages in the steel industry should be maintained. His open disagreement with the ideas of the other leading apostle of steel, Charles M. Schwab, was also a radical departure from the usual suave and smooth meetings of the institute. These developments emphasized that these are unusual times.

It is expected that the remarks of Mr. Farrell will go a long way in firming the steel price structure. The speaker mentioned other commodities in which price cutting had failed to stimulate sales. He cited copper which coincides in price with the low of all time, 8¾ cents a pound, reached in 1886.

In some instances, steel prices are already regarded as a bit firmer in tone. The steel retailers or jobbers in the New York district state that they encounter fewer price concessions on the part of the rivals than for some time. Yet there has been the greatest price weakness among the mills so far this year.

Wire nails have receded to a new low price of $1.80 a keg; semi-finished steel is generally quoted at $29 a ton, compared with the former price of $30. Certain descriptions of steel sheets are lower. Steel scrap has not gone into new low ground, but shows no signs of rallying from the very low levels recently attained.

The major heavy rolled products, bars, plates and shapes, were on the point of going down before Mr. Farrell's talk, but it is possible that they may hold. The official price of these is 1.65c a pound, Pittsburgh. The price of 1.70c which was announced six weeks ago has disappeared completely and in isolated instances sales have been made at 1.60c.

Business in fabricated structural steel, the mainstay of the market for many months, has shown falling off in recent sales, but not in new inquiries. Sales over the last fortnight have been 35,000 tons, which is a little less than an average week's business.

Bridge construction is the feature of new prospects. Not only is there a 80,000-ton bridge to be built at New Orleans over the Mississippi but a bridge taking 30,000 tons at Henderson, Ky. Many highway bridges are to be built by state and county governments. New college buildings have been another good outlet for structurals and post office buildings now under construction will need thousands of tons.

Though automobile production is still on the increase, purchasing of steel from that quarter has fallen off somewhat of late, though this is probably only temporary. About 30,000 tons of steel pipes for oil, gas and gasoline lines have been ordered recently but this type of business is far under that of 1930.

Pig iron demand improved in the East during the latter part of the week, giving the brightest outlook in several weeks. A Massachusetts maker of heating equipment bought several hundred tons of iron from two or three makers, the largest piece of business so far this month. At New York two or three inquiries for 500 to 1000 tons each appeared, while Philadelphia reports a better run of small lot business.

Pig iron prices are essentially unchanged, though a few price concessions were made on some of the larger sales. The Massachusetts iron buyer is regarded as a leader among iron purchasers, officials of that company having the reputation of gauging the iron market at its bottom. It is possible that the increase of inquiry was due to the placing of that order.

Steel is playing an important rôle on our inland waterways. Steel shipments on the New York State barge canal so far this year are 10,000 tons in excess of those for the same period of last year. The movement from Pittsburgh to southern points is even more marked.

Lower prices have characterized the non-ferrous metals. Silver declined the most precipitously. After having held at 28 cents per ounce or higher for many weeks, the quotation fell to 26½c per ounce Saturday. The domestic price of copper dipped to 8¾c early in the week, the export quotation having been reduced a similar amount on Monday to 9.275c per pound, c. i. f. European ports. Zinc came down $1 a ton after having had the distinction the preceding week of having been the only metal to rise. Lead is unchanged at 3.75c a pound, New York.

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD APRIL SURPLUS OFF

New Haven Railroad reports for April a surplus after charges, guarantees and preferred dividends of $665,287, equal to 42 cents a share on 1,571,179 common shares, comparing with surplus after similar charges in April, 1930, of $933,993, equal to 59 cents a common share.

For the four months ended April 30 surplus after charges, guarantees and preferred dividends was $2,006,803, or $1.27 a share on the common stock, comparing with surplus after similar charges for the same period of 1930 of $2,984,798, or $1.89 a common share.

Operating expenses decreased $949,216 for April and $4,029,914 for the four months.

CANADIAN LOAN SUCCESS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, May 25—Described in financial circles as "an amazing success," the Canadian Conversion Loan, 1931, opened on May 11 and closed yesterday, has gone well over the $500,000,000 mark, or more than twice the amount asked for. The purpose of the loan was to replace Victory Bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest and maturing within the next three years with long-term bonds at 4½ per cent interest.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:00 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ah Straus 5½s '43	100⅞	100¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	66⅝	66⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	66	65
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	103½	103½
Amer Chain deb 6s '32	100	99¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	60	59
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	100¼	100⅛
Amer Ice Co 6s '43	83⅞	83⅛
Amer Metals Co 5½s '56	86	86
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	86	86
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103⅝	103⅝
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅛	103⅝
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	126⅝	126⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	106⅞
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	109⅛	108⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	109⅝	109
Amer T&T deb 4½s '63	110⅛	110⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	104⅝	104⅜
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	67	67
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64	97½	97⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79⅛	78
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	88	88
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	93	93
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅞	102⅝
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	98	98
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	101	101
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	114⅛	114
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	41⅞	41⅞
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	101	101
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	53	53
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅜	101⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98	98⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	85⅛	85⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	91	91
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	103⅛	103⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	104	103⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	108	108
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	102⅜	102⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	109	109
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109⅝	109⅝
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103⅜	103⅜
Boston & Maine 5s '55	100⅜	100⅜
Boston & Maine 5s '67	100⅛	100⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr rf 6s '68	101¼	101¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57 reg	79	79
Buff Gas & El 4½s	107⅛	106⅝
Butte & Sup Mining Co 5½s	106	106
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	84¼	84⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	102¼	102
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	102	102
Can Nat Ry 5s 5'70	107⅝	107⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	107⅛	107⅛
Can North 4½s '35	102½	102½
Can Pacific deb 4s	88⅛	88⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '60	100	99⅞
Can Pacific 5s '44	106¼	106⅛
Can Pacific 5s '54	103⅛	103⅛
Cen Foundry 6s	70	70
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	90⅛	90⅛
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	98⅛	98⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104⅛	104⅛
Certainteed 5½s '48	38½	38
Ches Corp 5s '47	98⅝	98⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	103	103
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	106¾	106⅜
Ches & O 4½s B	103⅛	103⅛
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	89⅜	89⅛
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	99⅛	99⅛
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	100	100
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	109¾	109¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	83½	83
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	83½	83⅛
Chicago M&StP&Pac adj 2000	20½	20
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	58	57½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	77⅛	76⅞
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	95¾	95¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	93	93¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	78⅛	78
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105¼	105¼
Childs Co 5s '43	74	73
Chile Copper 5s '47	89¾	89
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '66 A	98⅛	98¼
Cin Ind StL&Ch RR 4s	98¾	98¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104¼	104¼
Colonial Oil 1st 5s	84½	84
Colo Industrial 5s '34	83½	83½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	97	96¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	97¾	97¼
Columbus Pow 4½s	101	100⅝
Com An Antilla 7½s '39	15	15
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96⅜	96⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99½	99⅜
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107	106⅞
Container Corp 5s ct '43	28	28
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	88	88
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	61⅛	61⅛
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	40½	40
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	55	55
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	75½	75½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	99¾	99⅝
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	103	103
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104⅝	104⅝
Den & Rio G cons 4s '36	37⅞	37⅛
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	49⅜	49⅛
Detroit Ed 5½s D '61	103⅝	103⅝
Detroit Ed ref 5s '33	100⅛	100⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '55	104	104
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '34	100	100
Dodge Bros 6s '40	93	93
Dold Packing 5½s '42	98	98
Duquesne F & L 5½s '97	108⅜	108⅜
Erie RR gen 4s '95	80½	80⅛
Erie RR gen 5s '19	73⅝	73⅝
Erie RR ref 5s '67	73½	73
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	90	90
Fla East Coast 5s '59	119⅛	119⅛
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '53	17⅛	17⅛
Gen Am Co 5½s '52	97	96½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 5s '37	103⅞	103⅝
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102⅛	102⅛
Gen Steel Cast 5½s ww	85½	85½
Gen Theater Equip 5s '40	33	33⅛
Ga & Alabama 5s	31⅜	31⅜
Gimbel 6s '49	53½	53⅛
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99⅝	99⅝
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	99	99
Grand Jy Ry Can 7½ '36	102⅝	102⅝
Great Northern 4½s ctf B	98	98
Great Northern 5½s ctf B	98⅛	98⅛
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	110	109⅞
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¾	111½
Gulf Mobile & No 5s	89	89
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	91	91
Houston Oil 5½s '49	85½	85½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	96	96
Hudson & Man adj inc 5s '57	77½	77½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	89⅞	89⅞
Humble Oil 5s '37	100⅝	100⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103	102⅞
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '52	106½	106
Ill Central rfg 4s '66	86	85⅝
Ill Central 4½s '66	79	79
Ill Central 6½s '36	107	107
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	92	92
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	104⅛	104⅛
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	96⅛	96⅛
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94⅜	94⅛
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	76	73¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	94¼	94
Inter Match Corp 8s '47	89½	89
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	69½	68½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	58	58
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91	91
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	85	84¾
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	85½	85½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	53	53
Intr Mer.Mar col 6s '41	80	80
Int Paper 6s '55	58	46
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	67½	67½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	63	63
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	86	78½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	88	88
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	3	3
Kan City P&LtMem 4s '36	77¼	77¼
Kendall Co 5½s ww '49	67½	67½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97¼	97⅛
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	99	98¾
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	76	76
Kings Co El 4s '49	85½	85½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	103½	103
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	102	101¼
Laclede Gas 5½s D	101	101
L'Autaro 6s '54	45	44¾
Lehigh N 4s	95¼	95¼
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	100¼	100¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	95¾	95⅝
Long Island rfg 4s '49	95½	95½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	46½	45⅝
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	107½	107½
L&N uni 4s '40	100½	100
L&N 3s StL div '80	69	68
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95	94¾
Meade 6s '45 ww	78	78
Metro Edison 4½s '88	103¾	103½
Mich Ctn 4s '40	99¼	99¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102½	102½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104½	104½
Min & StL con 5s '34 ct	16	16
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	81¼	81
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	98¾	98
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	80½	58½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	84½	84½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	84½	83⅝
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	83½	83
Mo Pac 5s L '81	85	84
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	71	71
Mobile & Ohio 4s	80	80
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	108½	108½
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	93¼	93¼
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	102½	102½
Morris & Essex 3s '55	106¾	106¾
Mutual Tel 5s	103¼	103¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102⅝	102⅝
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	14½	14½
Newberry 5½s	91½	91½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	107	107
N J Pow 4½s	103	102⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92⅝	92⅝
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	60	60
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	85½	85½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	95⅝	95⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	97½	97⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s H	97⅝	97½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106	105⅞
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106½	106½
NYC StL con 3½s '98	83⅞	83⅞
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	100½	100½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	77¾	77¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	91⅝	90
NY Chi Sts Un 6s A '22	94⅝	94
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	102½	102½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	78	78
NY Edison 5s '44	107	107
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41	116½	116½
NY GELH&P gen m 4s '48	101½	101½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	112⅝	112⅝
NY NH&H 3½s	88	88
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93½	93½
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	106	105
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	51	51
NY Railway inc 5s '65	2½	2½
NY Steam Corp 3s '51	104¾	104¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108¼	108¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	108	108
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110	111
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108¼	108¼
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	97½	97½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	78½	79
Niag Share 5½s '50	94¼	93⅝
Norf Southern rfg A '61	31⅝	31¼
Norf & W div 4s '44	106½	106
Norf & W Imp 4s '34	99¼	99¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	35	35
North Am Co 5s '61	90⅛	90⅛
Nor Am Ed 5½ C '46	103⅛	103⅛
Nor Am Ed 6s '47	103⅛	103⅛
Nor Am Ry 6½s '52	103⅝	103⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	106⅜	106⅜
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60	60
Nor Pacific 3½ 4s '47	89⅜	89⅜
Nor Pacific 4½s 2047	89⅝	89⅝
Nor Pacific 6s R 2047	110⅝	110⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104⅞	104⅞
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	107	107
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111⅜	111⅜
Ohio Steel 6s '41	100	100
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105⅜	105⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	49	49⅛
Paramount Public 5½s '50	74	73⅞
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101	101
Paramount Fam Lsk 6s '47	97	97
Penn O & B RR 4½s A '77	101⅛	101
Penn Railroad con 5s '48	106⅛	106¼
Penn Railroad con 4½ sts '48	106⅛	106⅛
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	99⅝	99⅝
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	103⅜	103⅜
Penn Railroad 6s '56	105⅛	105
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	110	109⅞
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110⅛	110⅛
do 4½s	97⅛	97⅛
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) ss '47	118	118
Phil Balt & Wash 4½s	100	100
Phillips ePt 5½s '39	97	95⅞
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102⅜	102⅜
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	99⅝	99
Phil & Read Chl 6s '49	95	95⅛
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77 B	103⅛	103
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	109⅜	109⅜
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '90	94	94
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	91½	91¼
Port Ry Lt & P 5½s '42	107⅛	107⅛
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	36⅛	36⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103¼	103¼
Pub Svc E&G 4s	90½	90½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	80½	79¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	79½	79
Purity Baking 5s '40	95	95
Real Silk Hos 7s '46	71	71
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	88	88
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	70	70
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	100	100
Rio G & W col 4s '49	84	83½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	94½	94
St Louis IMnB 4s R&G div '33	97	96
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	67	66¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	53¼	53¼
St Louis & SF gen 6s '31	99½	98⅛
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	78⅝	78
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	78½	78⅛
St Louis SW con 4s '32	68⅛	68⅛
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	111	111
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	26	26
Seabd AL ref	10⅜	10⅜
Seabd AL 6s	11⅛	10⅞
Seabd AL 6s '45 ct	11	11
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84	83
Shell Unione 6s '47	71½	70½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	72¼	72¼
Shubert Theater 6½ '45	8½	8½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '36	82	82
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	91¼	91¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	103½	103½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100⅛	100⅛
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	98	98
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106½	106½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	95¾	95¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	93¼	93¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '68 ww	93¾	93¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	82¾	82
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100½	100½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	79½	79½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	107¼	107¼
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	103¾	103¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107¼	107
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107¼	107
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98¾	98⅛
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	50	50
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	101½	101½
Texas Corp 5s '44	92	91⅝
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	91½	91⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	33¾	32
Third Ave 5s '37	39	39
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30½	30½
nUion El L & P 5½s '54	106	106
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99	99
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	98	98
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101½	101½
Union Pacific 4s '68	98	98
US Rubber 5% 5s '47	38¾	38⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	29½	29½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	106⅜	105⅞
Utica G&E Elec 5s '57	110⅞	110⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	39	38½
Vertientes Sug 7s '42	60	60
Virginian Ry 5s '66	86	86
Wabash Ry 4s B '39	73	72⅞
Wabash Ry 5s A '39	86	86
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	97	97
Warner Sugar Ref 7s '39	100	100
Western Maryland 4s '52	73	73
Western Maryland 5s '77	86	86
Western Maryland 5½s '77	90	90
Western Pac 5s A '46	87	87
Western Pac 5s B '46	87	87
Western Union 5s '50	97	97
Western Union 5s '51	97	97
Westinghouse El 5s '46	104	104
Wheeling Steel 4½s '66	87	87
Wheeling Steel 5s '49	93	93
Wilson & Co 4½s '39	85	85
Winchester Arms 5s '41	100	100
Youngstown S&T 5s '78	100	100

	High	Low
Panama (Rep) 5s '53	83	83
Panama (Rep) 6½s '53	103	103½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	104¾
Peru (Gov) 8s '44	17	16¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	24¼	24¼
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	91	90
Prague (City) 7½s '52	100¾	100¾
Prussia 6½s '54	91¾	91¾
Prussia 6s '52	91¾	91¾
Queensland (State) 7s '41	77½	77½
Rhine Main 7s '50	82	82
Rhine Westphalia 6s '48	90	90
Rhine Westphalia 6s '50	90½	90½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '46 ww	76½	76½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	82	82
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '48	80¼	80¼
Rio G da Sul (State) 8s '46	88	88
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	34¾	34¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	40	40
Rome (City) 6½s '52	30½	30
Royal Dutch 4s '40 ww	78½	78½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	104	104
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	39	38½
San Paulo (State) 8s '36	34	33
San Paulo (State) 7s '56	31	31
San Paulo (State) 7s '40	78½	78½
San Paulo (State) 8s '50	39	39
San Paulo (State) 8s '50	38¾	38¾
Saxon Pub Wrx 6½s '51	76	76
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	79½	79
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	80¼	80⅛
Siemens 7s '35	103	103
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	86	86
Solesons (City) 8s '36	106⅞	106⅞
Sydney 5½s '55	45	45
Toho Elec Pow 6s '52	85	85
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100⅝	100⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	94⅛	94⅛
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	88	88¼
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	46	46
Trondhjem 5½s '57	90¾	90¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	101⅛	101⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	107⅞	107⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	71⅛	71⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	71½	71⅛
Unterelbe 6s '53	79½	79½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	86	86
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	85	85
Vienna 6s '52	87⅝	87⅝
Warsaw 7s '58	85	85
Westphalia El 6s '53	88	88
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	90¾	90½

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2½@3
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1 @1½	1 @1½
Four to six months	1½@2	1½@2
	—	2½
	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	26¾c	26¾c
Bar silver in London		12 3-4d
Bar gold in London		84s 9½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅛	
60 days	1 @ ⅛	
90 days	1 @ ⅛	
4 months	1⅛@1	
5 months	1⅛@1	
6 months	1¼@1⅛	

Loading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	5%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2	Budapest	5½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	2½
New York	2½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	5
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Paris	2
Richmond	3½	Riga	6
Atlanta	3½	Rome	5½
Boston	3	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3	Warsaw	8
Chicago	3	Yokohama	6.11
Copenhagen	4	Zurich	2½
Dublin	5		5½
Geneva	2		
Italy	5		
Java	5		
Liverpool	4		
London	4		
Madrid	5		
Montreal	3		
Paris	2		
Prague	4		
Vienna	5		
Zurich	2		

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN

	1931	1930
April gross	$963,761	$778,973
Net oper inc	77,949	*27,699
4 months gross	3,362,004	3,343,993
Net oper inc	389,681	*12,686

*Deficit

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

	1931	1930
April gross	$1,033,862	$1,479,223
Net oper inc	162,991	345,357
4 months gross	3,899,179	5,825,708
Net oper inc	330,235	964,196

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA

	1931	1930
April gross	$143,954	$180,714
Net op inc	41,882	42,099
Bal for int	536,198	591,419
Net op inc	106,035	113,283

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO (excluding subsidiary lines)

	1931	1930
April gross	$4,049,795	$5,978,077
Net op inc	981,712	1,333,338
Bal for int	1,102,118	1,481,502
Surp aft chgs	4,843	427,925
4 mos gross	16,734,793	24,332,630
Net op inc	3,388,008	5,303,435
Bal for int	3,906,878	5,844,382
Def after chgs	563,964	*1,734,965

NORTHERN PACIFIC

	1931	1930
April gross	$5,348,076	$8,394,262
Net op inc	9,336	315,396
4 mos gross	19,947,787	24,332,258
Net op inc	415,581	1,342,183

*Surplus.

LACKAWANNA

	1931	1930
April gross	$5,433,157	$8,848,384
Net op inc	883,480	918,922
4 mos gross	20,394,845	32,904,481
Net op inc	2,947,932	3,043,703

LEHIGH VALLEY

	1931	1930
April gross	$4,740,874	$4,887,873
Net op inc	943,888	377,436
Four months gross	17,949,674	18,988,988
Net op inc	1,871,863	1,954,637

YOUNGSTOWN DISTRICT OPERATIONS

YOUNGSTOWN, May 25—Operations of steel mills in the Youngstown district this week will be at 41

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOUSE FOR SUMMER

One of the most beautiful homes in Oak Bay to rent; 8 large rooms furnished throughout, 2 bathrooms and cloak room. Tennis court, orchard, flowers and vegetables; services gardener; private beach; lovely view of sea and mountains; all kinds of sports available.
W. J. CLARK & COMPANY, Ltd.
Real Estate, Insurance & Financial Agents
VICTORIA, B. C.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced German teacher, preferably one also qualified to teach one class in French. Reply immediately to P-100, 1776 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE "SURE GUIDE PRACTICE CHART"—A practical "coach" for vocal students who are not pianists; leads to musicianship; 50 cents. TEASDALE STUDIO, Savannah, Ga.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT ATTORNEY
J. M. Manzhuna
Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE

EATON, OHIO (25 miles west of Dayton)—Sale, ideal colonial home, 18 rooms, 3 baths, attic, basement; 3-car garage; might trade for central Florida property. Write P. O. Box 43.

FOR SALE—The most attractive and complete mountain guest ranch in the southwest; beautiful cottages, Cow dairy, wonderful horses, and an inn; unusually attractive proposition. Write JAMES I. EASLEY, P. O. Box 881, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

DIGNIFIED employment on commission basis for dignified women and men, preferably 50 years of age or over. Come in person or write to NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PURITAN DESCENDANTS, 14 Beacon St., Boston.

SALESMEN WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell electric sandwich toasters direct to the home on commission. MADE-RITE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Sandusky, Ohio.

SUMMER BOARD

ROCKAWAY INN, VINALHAVEN, ME.—Is unsurpassed by any for scenic beauty; all modern conveniences; quiet, restful atmosphere; boating, fishing; $25 per week. BRUCE ORRINDLE, Mgr.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold discarded jewelry, diamonds, etc. We will advise the value and hold for acceptance. Reference: Any bank or dentist anywhere. THE J. M. NEY COMPANY, Established 1812, West and Elm Sts., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
90A Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2099
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Building Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Riway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C., Rooms 300-301 Cort. 7-2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway New York City Telephone Worth 2-2080

MRS J E CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co., business opportunities for men and women 158 W 45th St., New York City Bryant 8835.

GUIDES

GUIDE who is familiar with many interesting trips for person owning car. WATSON, Beacon 4204 (Boston).

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

RELIABLE young woman to assist with four-year-old boy and with chamber work; $40 per month for summer in Connecticut; to take full charge small city apartment October at increased salary. Write Box M-35, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WANTED—Motherly woman in own home to take and care for elderly lady needing attention; $15. L-85, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Development of New Steel Source Begun

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 25 (AP)—Beginning of development of a future source of steel was announced last night at the University of Minnesota.

This source is an estimated billion tons of low-grade ores in the Mesabe Range. Low grade ore is a mineral, having less than 40 to 45 per cent of iron content. They are so far almost untapped for steel making.

Plans for anlyzing this Mesabe low grade ore reserve were made public by E. W. Davis, superintendent of the mines experiment station at the university, and Dean W. R. Appleby of the school of mines and metallurgy.

"The mining companies have data," said Mr. Davis, "that should make it possible for us to make a very thorough analysis of the deposits, and on the basis of this, show what the future of the industry is to be, and also what types of equipment should be developed so that the future can be assured."

Mexico Examines Labor Legislation

MEXICO CITY, May 23 (By U. P.)—A special session of Congress was convened last night for consideration of the new Mexican labor law and other business.

The committee studying the law, however, announced that its work was not completed and that the Congress would not be able to take up its important business for at least a week.

In addition to the labor law, the Congress will consider measures to combat the effects of business depression, but so far no tangible program for economic betterment has been advanced either by the Government of President Ortiz Rubio or by members of Congress.

TREE SET FOR WORLD'S FAIR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—An eight-foot elm tree propagated from the old George Washington elm at Cambridge, Mass., has been planted here inside the stockade of the copy of Fort Dearborn on the grounds of the World's Fair of 1933.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished; executive; reasonable; delightful location, overlooking bay; 15 blocks subway. 9438 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUDUBON CIRCLE

DESIRABLE APTS.—4 rooms, reception room, bath, screened or glassed sunny porches; also to sublet furnished apartment. Apply 14 Medfield St., Boston. Kenmore 0067.

BROOKLINE

EXCLUSIVE and desirable middle floor suite of 7 rooms and 2 baths. Conveniently located; rent materially reduced.
NAUMAN & CRAWFORD, Inc., Managers
1318 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass. Asp. 4100

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive 5-room furnished apartment for summer; outside rooms; unusual view. L-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 88TH, 315-17-19 WEST
1-2 ROOM APARTMENTS
furnished or unfurnished, kitchenette, shower, in select house, near Riverside Drive. $65 up.

NEW YORK CITY, 76th Street East (between Park and Lexington Aves.)—Attractive, furnished apartment, chosen for quiet; sublet immediately until Oct. 1; 8 rooms, 2 baths; lenient terms. Telephone Rhinelander 4-9346.

N. Y. C., 90th St., 30 West (4 D)—Unfurnished, attractive, sunny apartment; elevator; 2 rooms, kitchenette, refrigeration, bath; concession; near Central Park. Supt. premises. Penn. 6-2837.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 86th—Beautiful, large, one-room apartment (unfurnished), bath, kitchenette, all improvements; $52 monthly. Tel. Riverside 9-3881.

NEW YORK CITY, 335 W. 71st St.—Furnished and unfurnished apartments for rent. Tel. Endicott 2-1706. Call before 10 a. m.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., 172 Powder House Blvd.—Attractively furnished modern apartment for summer months; open porch, garage. Call evenings, Somerset 4348-R or write to above address.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
Boston, May 20, 1931.

On the petition of Michael J. O'Leary, Thomas J. Sheridan and others, customers of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, praying for revocation of order of the Department dated September 27, 1929, making effective on October 1, 1929, a certain schedule of rates for gas to be charged by said company, and for declaration that such portion of said schedule and of schedule filed January 14, 1931, as relates to a rate of 50 cents per month per customer is illegal, null and void.

ORDERED, That a public hearing be given thereon in the hearing-room of the Department of Public Utilities, 166 State House, Boston, on Tuesday, the ninth day of June next, at ten-thirty o'clock, in the forenoon.

By order of the Department,
ALLAN BROOKS,
Administrative Secretary.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 186 Harvard St., Boston 2a Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

IDEAL LOCATION
for PRACTITIONER
NEW YORK - - 2067 BROADWAY
72nd Street Subway Express Station
LARGE and SMALL OFFICES
Reasonable Rent, Including Service

PAYING GUESTS

ISLAND OF MARTHA'S VINEYARD—Newly furnished sunny rooms overlooking ocean; shady broad veranda, pine grove; private home, peaceful, harmonious, excellent table; substantial reduction during June. GEORGE E. DAVIS, Vineyard Haven, Mass. Tel. V. H. 768. (Formerly manager Fuller's Tavern.)

WEST TOWNSEND TAVERN
WEST TOWNSEND, MASS.
A delightful place to spend your Memorial Day Holiday. Quiet and restful amid beautiful surroundings, with good food and rare hospitality. Come for a meal, a day or the week-end. Telephone Townsend 10 for reservations.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

QUEENS BELLAIRE PLUMBING & HEATING SERVICE—Jobbing and contracting. 9452-214-Place, Queens Village, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-2626.

PRINTING

Call's Service is Good
200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination $7.00; work of all kinds, reasonable. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 4-5147.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Attractive eight-room house with modern conveniences; on main road from Boston to Montreal; excellent location for road-side stand and tourist camp; market garden in rear; tourist business established. MRS. P. O. EXLEY, Lyndonville, Vermont.

FOR SALE—6 room bungalow, sun parlor, 1 car garage, steam heat, ideal for small family, sell cheaply for cash or terms, lot 40x100. Mrs. PASS, 172 Hillside Ave., Floral Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Fieldstone 3-1527.

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
GEORGE H. DOSE & CO.
Real Estate—Discount Building—Insurance
Tel. 3805 Fulton and Franklin Aves.

SCARSDALE, N. Y
Village of Homes
NASH and BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
34 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Rooms with or without private bath; cool, comfortable, large porch; parking space; excellent meals; price reasonable especially with more than one in a room. Regent 2192.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 University Road—Rooms with hot and cold water, good table; near Beacon Street. Asp. 7793.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Large quiet room with pleasant outlook; near Christian Science church. Tel. Kenmore 7340.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 326 Marlborough Road—Large room, private bath, kitchenette, porch; 2 minutes B. M. T.; also single room. Bu. 2-3455.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Attractive corner room with or without bath. 3706 90th Street, Apt. 4-G. Pomeroy 6-2525.

N. Y. C., 144 East 40th St.—Suite, also single room; outside exposure, cool; summer rate; private apartment. MILLER, Lexington 2-0872.

NEW YORK CITY—Quiet, restful rooms; river view; use of kitchen. MRS. HANSEN, Apt. 4B, 548 Riverside Drive. Cathedral 8-6930.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 162nd (Broadway), Apt. 6-A—Cozy room, private bath, $6; private family; elevator. Washington Heights 1609.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines, some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 0527

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG man artist and wife (Americans) desires part-time work, anything, in country in exchange for board and room or remuneration. Write Box G-13, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MR. G. L. FOOTE going abroad wishes to place his chauffeur, single man, excellent city driver and mechanic; 18 years' experience. 4-81, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man desires position with summer camp as councillor or dramatic supervisor; experienced. WALTER KARL, 3365 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, New York. Telephone Navarre 8-5120.

YOUNG draftsman, 3 years' experience, attending college evenings, wishes work. DRADA, 989 Wilcox Avenue, Bronx, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN woman wishes position as companion or attendant; capable and willing; 15 years in last position. K-92, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPABLE housekeeper, companion for adults in Newark or suburbs. L. B., 110 No. 19th St., East Orange, N. J. Tel. Or. 3-6430-J.

POSITION as attendant or companion; knowledge of dressmaking. Write Box B-26, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

RESPONSIBLE bookkeeper-secretary desires position. Write Box C-16, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

GREEN ACRES—Comfortable farm home, screened porches; excellent table; ideal for quiet rest; booklet. J. H. SMITH, Waterboro, Me.

ON-A-LAKE FARM, Lake Cochituate, Cochituate, Mass.—A modern home for rest and study; home cooking; price moderate; booklet. MISS ETHELYN MORRILL, Tel. Natick 1599-M.

PLEASANT VIEW-ON-SHORE
782 Ocean Ave., West Haven, Conn. Phone 8-6232
Send for Booklet
Sandwich and Waffle Shoppe

SUMMER HOMES

DESIRABLE furnished 6-room cottage on one of Vermont's most beautiful lakes; sand beach, boat, ice; by month or season. MARY D. WILLIAMS, Sycamore Inn, Rutland, Vt.

SIX-ROOM furnished country home for summer months, Woodstock, N. Y., art colony in Catskills; studio, electricity, running water, tennis court, garage. Write Box T-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 7632, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained attendance except Saturdays and holidays.
813 FRANKLIN STREET

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1870
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

Phones Cleve 0836-0833
Service to Your Home
"Parkway" Cleaners & Dyers
PROMPT SERVICE
5010 CONN. AVE. CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
Furs, rugs and winter apparel cleaned and stored.

The CHUMMERY
1759 Columbia Road N. W.
Sunday Dinner 12 to 7:30
Week Days 5 to 7:30

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
919 MAIN STREET

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
New Arrivals
in Ready-to-Wear
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Crutchfield's
CLEANERS and DYERS
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

Schmelz National Bank
Washington Avenue at 25th Street
Home of Mr. 4%

SQUIBB'S
DENTAL CREAM
FALCONER'S
Try Our Candies and Soft Drinks

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
5101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 5383

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

CRYSTAL ICE
Coal and Wood
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?
Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS (Continued)

NACHMAN'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
JACKETS
Are right for day or night
We are showing the smart things at prices starting at $5

Kickernick
The Undergarment That Fits
can now be purchased at
THE BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE

G. & G. COAL CO.
Highest Grade Coal
24th St. and Virginia Ave.
PHONE 998

NORFOLK

HATS
Beautiful Fashions
RICE'S
SA-MON CORNER
Where Freemyre Crepes Cook

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

The J. Newton
FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24648
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

RICHMOND

Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
SECOND AT GRACE

We Appreciate Your Patronage
THE YOUNG MEN'S SHOP
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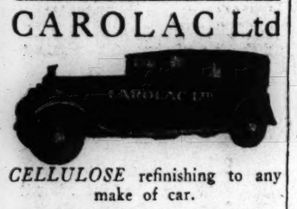
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DAILY FEATURES

Orange Tree

UNTIL a United States official in Brazil discovered some seedless orange trees there, and sent cuttings to the Department of Agriculture in 1872, the only citrus fruit of the sort in North America was the species of sweet orange which the Spaniards brought over from Europe. The kind containing seeds grows freely through most tropical and semi-tropical countries; but in North America the seedless orange is extremely popular. It is grown chiefly in southern California, where one of the original shoots brought from Brazil has stood for many years, after supplying budwood for thousands of acres of orange groves, from which the seedless orange industry has developed.

The large fruit—botanically, a berry!—was called "orange" because it resembled gold (Latin *aurum*) in color. The principal subspecies are: the popular sweet orange; the bitter, or Seville, which is used largely in the manufacture of marmalade; and the bergamot, which is rather pear-shaped, with a rough, aromatic peel yielding an oil much used in perfume and as an essence. Of tropical Asiatic origin, these oranges belong to the Citrus (citron) genus of fruits from which numerous varieties have developed—as the seedless navel, the blood oranges, as well as hybrids.

Leaves of the orange tree are oval in form, of a deep, glossy green and are persistent, as new leaves always form before the old ones fall. Blossoms are to be found at all times, consequently fruit in different stages of development appears on the trees; but according to the variety, there is a certain time when the greatest harvest may be expected. The small white blossoms are so fragrant that an orange grove sends its aroma far and wide.

The orange tree is classified as an evergreen (a term not to be confused with conifer) and does not exceed 20 feet in height. The magic of this tree's continual flowering may have been why it was selected as an emblem of happiness; and wreaths of orange buds and blossoms used almost universally on special occasions.

Word a Day

Perdition

Pronounced *per-dish'-un*, with *a* as in *maker*, *i* as in *it*, *u* as in *circus*.

The student of words will recognize in this word the Latin *perditio*, "destruction," allied to *perdere*, "to lose utterly"—compounded of *per*, "thoroughly, or away," and *-dere*, "to put, place."

In our use, "perdition" implies utter ruin; entire loss; destruction. In the familiar passage in II Thessalonians 2: 3, concluding with the words, "the son of perdition," the term translates the Greek *apoleia* (apoleia), "ruin or loss," but conceived of as physical, spiritual, or eternal.

Example: "Mason held that by rejecting the truth one sealed his own perdition."

Notes and Queries

Samaria (Mrs. H. J.)—This name of an ancient kingdom or province in Palestine is pronounced *Sa-may'-ri-a*, with first and last *a*'s as in *sofa*, second long as in *ace* (not as in *mare*), *i* as in *ft*.

Mesmer, mesmerism (note)—The name "Mesmer" is properly pronounced *Mes'-mer*; but note that in "mesmerism" the *s* changes to the *z* sound, *mez'-mer-izm*.

Holpen (note)—An old form of "helped." Pronounced *hol'-p'n*, with long *o*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

NO PROCESS, no method, is ever considered as having been perfected. It is considered as in use only until a better method is devised. Therefore, the attention of everyone is fixed upon doing the thing better, and hence there is never an opposition to change.
—THE FIRST OF HENRY FORD'S PRODUCTION RULES.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog

I saw an odd looking object on the lawn today
But when I tried to give it a sniff it JUMPED about three feet—and so did I!
I soon got over my surprise, though, and I tried again and again to get close enough to give it a good sniff, but each time it jumped right out from under my nose—
Finally I barked for the Bass and said—Come quick and see what I've found!
Which he did—But he just took one look at it and said—Aw, that's only a toad frog, and walked away—after which I lost interest in it, too.

In Lighter Vein

Der Lustige Sachse, Leipzig
"This steak tastes funny."
"Yes, I forgot the butter and had to cook it in face cream."

The Rebuke

Little Marjorie (after watching her small brother eat several big pieces of cake): "Mamma, isn't it funny how much larger Jimmie really is than he seems to be from the outside?"—*News-Chronicle* (London).

Forget Me Not

Then there's the contortionist who tied himself into a knot every time his wife gave him a letter to mail.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The Proper Comeback

A prominent English woman who recently visited us expressed her bewilderment with regard to the correct reply to the customary American greeting, "Pleased to meet you." No doubt there is a fitting response, if one could only think of it. Of course, one might follow the lead of the Duke of Beaufort. An American gripped the Duke warmly by the hand and said, "Pleased to meet you."

"And so you jolly well ought to be," returned the aged peer, crisply. —*Boston Transcript.*

Aha!

Many a man resembles a rooster. He does the crowing while his wife does the work.

Odds and Ends

Icelanders Are Readers

The island of Iceland, with a population of about 100,000, supports 100 regular periodicals and 40 daily newspapers.

High Taxes

Municipal taxes increased 68 per cent on property in Massachusetts cities and towns in the 10-year period ending 1930.

Native Sons

According to the latest census figures, Idaho's population is 98 per cent white, with 71 per cent of the residents of native parents.

Birds Help Glider Pupils

In the training of German glider pilots slow motion pictures of trained eagles and falcons in flight are used to aid in the instruction.

Helium's Lifting Power

Under average conditions 1000 cubic feet of helium will lift approximately 65 pounds.

Melting Pot

London's population includes 35,000 Russians, 31,000 Poles, 14,000 French, 11,000 Italians, and 9000 Americans.

The toy industry amounted to $50,000,000 in the United States last year which meant that if evenly divided between 33 and $4 was spent on each child in the country.

Smiley Castle

Denver, Colo.

SMILEY Junior High School has had a "Golden Deed" contest, and it takes 10 large booklets to hold the record of it.

For the duration of the contest the school was called "Smiley Castle" and all of the pupils assumed the rôle of knights and ladies, whose duty and privilege it was to enact and record as many golden deeds as possible, the record to be entered not by the one performing the deed, but by the knight or lady who observed it.

"What's the news at Smiley?" asks the illustration on the first page of one of the booklets, and the answer is, "We are having more golden deeds at Smiley!" and then follows page after page, book after book, of stories of golden deeds, deeds of loyalty, of honesty, of kindliness, of helpfulness, of courtesy, of charity, of self-sacrifice, and golden examples of the Golden Rule.

Small wonder that one of the pupil-artists who illustrated the prize-winning booklet refers to Smiley as "The House of the Golden Windows because it houses Golden Deeds."

What They Say

Peace Note

"To favor peace is to favor the continuation of civilization."—*John Galsworthy, British writer.*

A Journalist

"The newspaper man must know the truth as fully as it can be known, be ready and fearless to tell it, and then know how to tell it."—*John H. Finley, associate editor, New York Times.*

Enforcement

"The weakest link in our chain of government is in the administration of justice."—*Samuel Untermyer, New York lawyer.*

Hoover's Policy

"I am more interested in increasing people's income than in worrying over their expenditures."—*President Hoover.*

The Greatest Art

"To make people accept reality is, as we all know, the greatest art in the world."—*Charlie Chaplin.*

Reward of Excellence

"The boy or man who can do things even a shade better than the other fellow is the one to whom the plums will fall sooner or later."—*Sir Thomas Lipton.*

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 34
Winner:
H. J. GRONAUER, Memphis, Tenn.

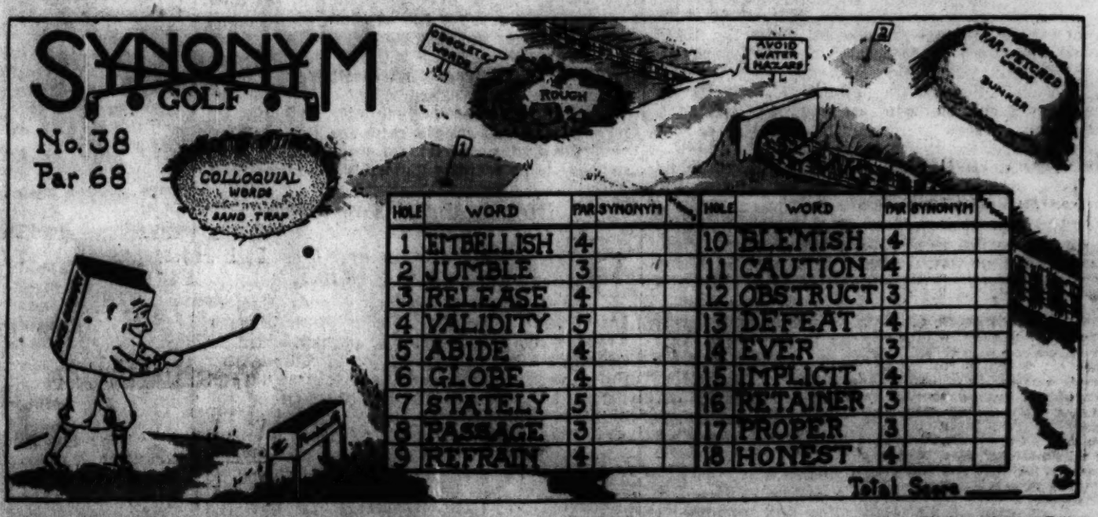
Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Abandon	4	Fly	3
2.	Gallant	3	See-C	1
3.	Subside	3	Go	2
4.	Dainty	4	Coy	3
5.	Latitude	5	Area	4
6.	Join	4	Wed	3
7.	Bespeak	4	Say	3
8.	Habitual	5	Old	3
9.	Eager	4	Hot	3
10.	Plentiful	4	Big	3
11.	Cacophony	3	Jar	3
12.	Nationality	4	Race	4
13.	Faction	5	Set	3
14.	Manful	4	Male	4
15.	Illustrious	5	Big	3
16.	Obtuse	4	Dim	3
17.	Intimation	3	Cue-Q	1
18.	Transcribe	4	Pen	3
		72		52

Again 20 is sliced from par—but still no score without a 4. "Dick Shunary" found all the holes on the winning card plain enough, although it must be acknowledged he was astonished to see how many of the synonym golfers succeeded in making the second hole in 1 (compare Gallant v.t. 2 and See v.t. 5 in Webster's New International).

A 42 from West Newton, Mass., lost out with "joy" on hole 4. Surely it is a bit farfetched to regard that which produces happiness and that which tempts the appetite as synonyms. A 49 from Victoria, B. C., was disqualified because of "go" on hole 1. "Abandon" is a transitive verb, and, while "go" has a limited field as a transitive verb, it cannot be regarded as synonymous.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 38
Par 68



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM
1	EMBELLISH	4		10	BLEMISH	4	
2	JUMBLE	3		11	CAUTION	4	
3	RELEASE	4		12	OBSTRUCT	3	
4	VALIDITY	5		13	DEFEAT	4	
5	ABIDE	4		14	EVER	3	
6	GLOBE	4		15	IMPLICIT	4	
7	STATELY	5		16	RETAINER	3	
8	PASSAGE	3		17	PROPER	3	
9	REFRAIN	4		18	HONEST	4	

Total Score ____

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, BALL is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but ORB is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

To Solve the Problems of Peace

SPEAKING before the American Association for Adult Education the other day, Newton D. Baker declared that the time is at hand to reëducate the voter for the problems of peace. He insisted, very justifiably, that "the United States must no longer be a bump on the international log, but must assume the leadership in the maintenance of world peace."

He recognized, as all careful observers do, that modern conditions of intercommunication of business, and of international finance, tie the world so closely together that isolation is no longer possible, while indiscretion or disorder in a single nation may very readily set a spark to a general powder magazine. His plea was that the organization which he was addressing should strive to educate those with whom it comes in contact in the international responsibilities which present-day conditions place upon every intelligent and public-spirited citizen.

Appearing before the War Policies Commission in Washington at about the same time, Norman Thomas of New York urged a discontinuance of the effort to formulate war policies, and the substitution of a study and formulation of peace policies. Several other speakers at the same time urged that peace has its problems no less than war, and that it was quite obviously a proper function of government to prepare for their settlement in view of the fact that the United States, in common with other advanced peoples, had declared itself irrevocably opposed to war as an instrument of national policy.

The utterances of these speakers were in the main intended to emphasize the insistence upon education in peace as an alternative to and substitute for war. But at the present moment there are many other political philosophers who hold that it is not merely necessary to effect the substitution of peace either for war or a constant armed preparation for war, but that in peace itself are problems of national defense against a domestic enemy which merit the serious attention of the Government and its constituents.

Today, they insist, every nation is facing in the widespread economic depression an enemy perhaps as dangerous as the armed invaders against whom we array our ships, our cannon and our legions of brave defenders. In the growing measure of unemployment with its resulting distress, in financial disaster ever lurking in the immediate future, are potentialities of evil to the well-being of mankind quite as great as those presented by Big Berthas and machine guns.

Yet while every nation has its war strategy board to plan its military defense, and the United States had in the World War its War Industries Board, to weld the financial and industrial activities of the nation into a coherent whole for public service, there is as yet no similar organization under way to defend the people as a whole against the more insidious but equally menacing attack of business depression.

Signs multiply of a demand for the creation of such an organization. Economists, statesmen, writers are beginning to voice this demand in a way that challenges attention. The organization of industry, not for the purpose of enhancing personal profit, but for the good of the community, the organization of finance for the same purpose, are activities the necessity for which is daily receiving more and more adequate presentation through every avenue of publicity. If there shall be something along this line accomplished as a result of the present financial depression, the sufferings through which the people have gone will not have been in vain.

Is Oratory Done With?

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN and the Manchester Guardian have decided between them that the age of oratory is gone. Not only gone, but gone beyond recall. The reason given for this melancholy conclusion is that the pettifogging topics of economics, the gold standard, the International Bank, and tariff walls, and all the rest of them, do not afford scope to the inspired imagination. The penalty of having a golden subject is apparently that you cannot make a golden speech about it.

All this is very disturbing. But it would be even more disturbing had not De Quincey advanced exactly the same arguments a hundred years ago to prove that oratory was even then in an inevitable decline. Precisely how serious that decline was, Cobden and Bright, Gladstone and Disraeli speedily began to show. There is therefore no cause as yet for undue pessimism.

The supposed dullness of contemporary subjects, indeed, would appear to have very little relevance to a consideration of whether great oratorical feats are still possible. Supreme works of art have over and over again been made out of the most unpromising topics. What could conceivably be duller as the subject of a play than phonetics? And who can see "Pygmalion" without holding his sides with laughter?

Far from believing that a decline in oratory is close upon us, we might even find grounds for expecting a revival to be at hand. The coming of the newspaper was a great blow to public speaking. It changed the whole character of political debating. Instead of concentrating on the effect his speech was having upon his immediate listeners, the statesman began to pay attention to how it would look in the next morning's papers. Thus speakers came to talk like books instead of orators, because it was as printed rather than spoken matter that their efforts were finally judged. But radio has revived the importance of the voice and of the spoken word, and with this revival oratory itself may well be reinvigorated.

A Sermon in Stones

FARMERS in the wheat belt who remain persistently unimpressed by pleas for reduced crops hurled at them from afar by expert agronomists and world wheat conferences, may perhaps be moved to act by the news that common stones of the field are selling at $1 a bushel in Iowa, while wheat goes begging at eighty cents—or if new wheat, considerably less.

There is nothing peculiar about the stones. They are just ordinary rocks. Yet fully a carload of them has been sold at this fancy price since the advent of spring for use in rock gardens, and the market continues strong.

The explanation is simple. The deep, rich soil that covers most of Iowa produces wheat in abundance—superabundance, in fact; but it yields very few stones. The florist who hauled the stones from up near the Minnesota line during the slack fall season explained the phenomenon of rocks bringing a better price than grain thus simply: "There was a demand for the stones; I supplied it."

Possibly the homely wisdom in this direct statement will be grasped and heeded, with profit, by wheat growers who have been untouched by sonorous economic pronunciamientos.

Rate Increases or Wage Cuts?

FACED by the fact of diminishing traffic, attributable both to business conditions and outside competition, and with their earnings so impaired in consequence that many rail securities are on the border line of losing legal status as investments for banks and insurance companies, the railroad executives of the eastern United States have had to make one of the most momentous decisions of recent years. Despite strong support from banking circles for a cut in wages the railroad presidents decided not to disturb further the status of their personnel, but rather to pass the burden on to shippers in the form of higher freight rates.

To this end the freight rate structure will be scrutinized, and such commodities as can stand an increase without having the tendency of driving the business to the motortrucks, will be called upon to pay rates from 2 to 20 per cent higher than now obtain. The wisdom of the step is debatable, because of prevailing conditions, although justification can be found for it in the seriousness of the situation with which the railroads are confronted. Speaking before the Traffic Club of New York recently, Joseph B. Eastman, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, questioned the advisability of such a rate increase without actually disapproving it.

On the question of a wage cut the railroad executives stand firmly behind their pledge to President Hoover to maintain the present wage scale and not to attempt anything which would have the effect of undermining the confidence of their employees, reduce their purchasing power and transmit itself with redoubled effect into other correlated industries.

Basically, the reason upon which the railroads make their plea for higher rates is the legal requirement of New York and various other states that the fixed charges of the railroads must be earned one and a half times in order to make their bonds legal investments for mutual banks and insurance companies. Despite the most drastic economies and the closest supervision, the net earnings of various railroads—including those of such outstanding strength that a year ago even their common stocks were regarded as gilt-edged investments—have fallen so sharply that they have reached the border line of the legal status as investments.

With the possibility of still further shrinkage in the net earnings, it becomes increasingly difficult to do any new financing, and as a result railroad credit is jeopardized, although on this subject F. J. Lisman, a prominent investment banker and railroad economist, observes that this does not in any sense mean that such bonds are likely to default on interest payments.

Just how industry will react to the projected freight rate rise is unknown. Although the railroads have been especially hard hit and, in fact, have had difficulty even in recent prosperous years in earning a fair return, the same can be said in whole or in part of some other industries.

On the other hand, it is true that when the railroads are prosperous and are in the market for purchases of materials, many other industries prosper accordingly. The rate increase, it may be noted, is not a factor which will affect business for several months to come, in view of the time necessary to analyze the possible commodities which will bear the increase. Before higher rates could be put into effect it is the opinion of economists that business will have rallied to a point where some of the higher freight charges may be viewed with a degree of equanimity. Past analyses have proved that freight rates are so spread out that the unit proportion of any increase is so small as to be scarcely discernible to consumers.

Decentralizing Concerts

DECENTRALIZATION of New York concert activity, which Ernest Hutcheson announces he will work for when the auditorium of the Juilliard Graduate School of Music becomes available in September, will perhaps seem as necessary after a season or two as consolidation did a few years back, and as competition did still longer ago. Mr. Hutcheson, as dean of the Juilliard School, can probably only point the way; but a little leading in the right direction may be enough to bring about a general change. First, appeal of academic authority to the public imagination; then, popular demand for reform.

To illustrate how artistic policies shift, the period of the war found institutions like the New York Symphony Orchestra and the Philharmonic Society striving to outdo each other in winning audiences; and the decade of the 'twenties saw them combine into a single concert body, calling together more listeners than could be provided for. As rivalry, at an earlier time, suited everybody well, so, at a later, merging was the agreeable thing. From good to better; and now, by advice of Mr. Hutcheson, to best. The 'thirties may, according to the natural movement of affairs, accept the opening-out and broadening-out process advocated by him.

If strategic location avails anything, Mr. Hutcheson will be at an advantage; for considering the location of the new Juilliard building on the musical border of New York, he can open a welcome door to the first persons that start the decentralization rush, supposing it proves to be a rush. As he explains matters, however, he hopes to interest people in opportunities for listening near home, rather than to draw them away from midtown concert halls after they have resolved on going there. Further to his benefit, the new auditorium is situated near a college campus; and he will therefore have numerous students and members of professors' families whose attention he may expect to engage in his project at the outset.

The Juilliard officers and teachers are ready with a plan of action even as the architects are ready with a platform on which it may be carried out. Next must come the show bill and the music that will give a decentralizing impetus.

The Paradox of Russian Relations

THE recent conclusion of negotiations between German industrialists and the Soviet, together with an unofficial report that France will reopen negotiations for a commercial treaty with Russia, call attention to the anomalous relations between Russia and other countries.

Politically these other countries are opposed to Russia and regard it as a danger to their social peace; yet economically they are unable to refuse to work with the Government of Moscow. The paradox is curious enough when seen from the anti-Russian side; it is still more curious when seen from the Russian side, for the Soviet, which has declared political war against capitalist countries, is willing to seek their aid.

Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and even the United States, which declines to recognize the Soviet Government, have obtained many profitable contracts. The French have recognized Russia diplomatically; but business relations between the two countries have practically ceased. And Russia persists in exporting the most undesirable article abroad—Bolshevist propaganda.

There are a score of reasons why France should not encourage friendlier relations with Russia; but it is argued that, on balance, it is better to come to an understanding. In the first place, France is being beaten by its European rivals; and in the second place, no kind of European organization is possible without Russia. Even in the matter of wheat, Russia is able, by dumping its grain, to upset any arrangements made by the agrarian countries which France endeavors to support. Therefore Anatole de Monzie, once Minister of Finance, stands ready to head a special delegation which will seek an accord.

Germany, it appears, as well as Italy, is capturing important orders, chiefly for machinery and electrical equipment. There are contracts and orders up to September in the value of 200,000,000 marks, and other orders for ships, locomotives, railroad cars and agricultural machinery to the value of 200,000,000 marks are about to be given. Nor has this transaction a private character. The finances of the Reich are engaged, for the Berlin Government will furnish 70 per cent of the funds required by the industrialists, and the Reich will reimburse the German Government.

It may well be that this policy is shortsighted. Germany in various ways has become interested in the maintenance of the Bolshevist regime. It has invested its money in that regime. It expects political advantages in a perplexed Europe from this association with Russia. It is even suspected of military designs. There are German elements which encourage the subversive propaganda of Russia in Europe, arguing that whatever weakens the rest of Europe relatively strengthens Germany. The gains, however, is not without its risks, and Germany would not escape scatheless were there European upheavals.

At any rate, it would appear that if this and that country, whether in consonance with their supposed political interests or in direct contradiction to their political interests, encourage business relations with Russia and count on profits, it becomes increasingly difficult for other European countries to hold aloof. The paradox does not diminish; on the contrary, it is increased by the new desire to coöperate economically with Russia while opposing vigorously Russian political doctrines.

Editorial Notes

Observers have pointed out that it would have been more closely in accordance with constitutional etiquette had Ramsay MacDonald, in his recent speech at Worksop, used the singular "I" instead of the plural "we" in his remark, "We shall make more peers." But perhaps Mr. MacDonald was taking a hint from Lord Beaverbrook. If newspaper proprietors write like party politicians, why shouldn't Prime Ministers talk like editors?

"Young people are never right in the eyes of their elders," declares Sir Francis Goodenough. Perhaps this would not be the case were their elders more often right in the eyes of the young.

Recently Captain Hawks beat a telegram announcing his flight from London to Berlin. Perhaps he could capitalize this feat with a slogan—"Don't telegraph—send Hawks."

"Where can one enjoy silent pictures?" asks a writer of Passing Show. In the old family album, if you still have one.

Sardinia is disputing Naples' claim to being the place of origin of macaroni, but who knows where sardines came from?

Motorists' stories of their summer vacation trips would go farther if the motorists traveled slowly and observed more.

What the world really needs is a cancellation of its war hatreds.

The Convention of Words

I WAS poring over Webster's New International Dictionary searching diligently through the words beginning with B—a sort of mental gymnastics I resort to when my pen goes dry and ideas refuse to take form. Then suddenly I found myself precipitated into a vast amphitheater seething with words of every name and class that whispered and rustled about as if some momentous movement were afoot. I heard it said that etymologists, philologists, lexicologists, verbalists and other scholars had long hinted that something must be done. But now, exasperated by the prevailing indifference of men, the words themselves were taking affairs into their own hands.

Assembling in enormous convention, from English dictionaries in every library, home bookshelf and office desk they came. Hundreds and thousands of bizarre words, haughty words, capable words, simple kindly words, timid evasive words, wretched words, clamorous slangy words, weak words, strong words, ornate words, unfamiliar words from the earliest eras of speech to the temperamental words of a modern age.

* * *

Out from among them stepped an imposing figure. The first of all words and for generations the first of all letters, the great A. An outburst of applause greeted his appearance.

"Fellow words and friends," he announced, "it is the sense of this convention that the time for drastic action has come. For centuries we have been slurred, distorted, mispronounced and subverted. Now we must make a concerted effort to bring men to some proper recognition of our value or we are lost."

Cries of "Hear, hear!"

"It is proposed that we organize a League of Words to enforce the correct usage of every word in the English dictionaries."

* * *

"Aye, aye!" thundered the immense company of words in sweeping approval.

"It will be the province of this league to restore every word to its right place and protect it against the onslaughts of ignorance, carelessness and vulgarity. Further, any man who is found willfully abusing any word whatsoever shall be permanently deprived of the use of that word."

"Bravo!" shouted Brochure. "Oh, how I have suffered at the hands of the English-speaking peoples, especially the Americans."

"You are not the only one," said Pamphlet. "I am a plain outspoken English word myself, but am I appreciated? No, my countrymen prefer to embroider conversation with inappropriate French words like you and let me stay in the dictionary forgotten and neglected."

"Order," called A. "Each of you shall have opportunity to speak. Anything more from the B's?"

A long thin word arose. "Sir A, I appeal to you. I am a self-respecting Banister. I have always done my best to uphold my good friend Handrail. But what gets the credit? That second cousin of mine, Baluster."

"You're fortunate you don't get dragged into idiomatic phrases the way I do," interrupted Better. "It has come to such a pass that I think in idioms and talk in idioms, whether I want to or not."

"You seem to bear up pretty well. At least you don't look all worn to a frazzle the way I do," murmured Balm of Gilead dolefully. "My native fragrance has long since evaporated."

"Who let that battered ornament in?" Barbarism abruptly demanded.

"I guess I have as good a right as you," retorted Balm of Gilead. "Such a vacillating word I never did see. Barbarian one minute, Barbarity the next, Barbaric, Barbarous, Barbarousness, nobody knows what you are."

"I hardly know myself sometimes," Barbarism muttered.

* * *

"My dear friends," quietly chided Beautiful, "don't bluster so. You would have reason to be disturbed were you treated in such imitative fashion as I. 'House beautiful,' 'the garden of superb beauty'—why should my purity be so marred by irrelevant allusion? Oh, that men would say a beautiful house, a beautiful garden, and restore me to my primitive simplicity and freshness."

"Anyhow, they at least call you by name," said Below. "That is more than they do with me. Stupid things, using Under in my place half the time."

"Yes," chimed in Basic, "they do that kind of thing to me too. It makes me rather sorry for Fundamental. He hardly ever has a chance to speak for himself."

"And to me," added Balance. "Who would suppose, seeing how long I've been in the dictionaries and how well my Latin lineage is established, that there was any reason for confusing me with Remainder. But still lots of people do, even though we don't look in the least alike."

Everywhere in the B section the words continued to air their differences and parade their wrongs.

"I'm tired of being overworked," shouted Banal. "I speak for every misunderstood and abused word in the English language. What's the use of a League of Words? Why give men opportunity to make further mistakes? I move that the method of communication known as language be forever abandoned and that here and now each and every existing word in the English dictionaries cease to function."

"Aye, aye!" shouted the C's, the D's, the E's, and all the assembled words. "No league," they insisted. "No more work for us! Language is dissolved! We delete ourselves from the dictionaries! Who dares to use us again?"

* * *

Horrors! I rubbed my eyes. Was it true? No more words ever again? I, who earned my living by my pen. Quickly I tore through the pages of the dictionary. What relief! Every word in its accustomed place, not one missing. It must have been but a dream. But, oh, how carefully, with what respect, with what nicety I will treat every word in the future.

C. H.

Notes From Oslo

Dictionary In Progress

Oslo

THE compilation of a dictionary of the Standard-Norwegian language, the first of its kind, was started in September, 1930, and will be complete in about four years. It will contain some 150,000 primitives besides derivatives, also giving comparisons with other languages. Examples have been taken from famous authors in Standard-Norwegian from Henrik Wergeland (born 1808) up to the present day.

The work was started by the "Standard Language Delegate Council," and many prominent names are involved in the undertaking. The demand for it has been keenly felt, especially during the latest decades, and will be of great benefit to literary and scientific circles in Norway.

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Wooden Church Is Restored

Johan Bojer has satisfied one of the aspirations of his youth in restoring to the parish of his childhood, Rissa, the beautiful little wooden baroque church which was torn down during the 'eighties, the exquisite wooden carvings and other fine ornaments being scattered in private homes and museums.

The church stood at the mouth of the Trondheims fjord in the little fishers' hamlet, near the old estate, Reinsklostret, where the ruins of a convent erected about 1230 still stand.

A large but less sightly stone church was erected higher up the valley opening down to Rissa. Measures and drawings of the old church being available, reconstruction will follow the original design, and the carvings and so forth will be restored to their old position. When finished the church is expected to give the fishers the first welcome home when they return from the Lofot fishery in their beautiful Stavaering boats.

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Faïence Work Shows Beauty

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, during a period of some twelve years, a faïence factory on Herrebö farm, near Halden, produced the noted rococo Herrebö faïence in cobalt blue and brown on white glazing, a fine collection of which may be seen today in the Museum of Industrial Art in Oslo.

Then came the present period of work in this art, of which Andreas Schneider was the pioneer, working simple shapes and stressing the color effects of the glazing. He studied a great deal in Italy, whence he drew much inspiration working out individually his exquisite designs.

The ceramic and faïence production of Egersund faïence factory and Graveren brick works at Sandnes is of highly modern design and fine coloring, and equals the best of its kind. At the present exhibition of the Applied Arts' Association, examples of this ceramic may be seen in a fine setting on tables laid with colored table cloths, silver, tins, colored glass from Hadeland and Hövik glass works, all of Norwegian manufacture.

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Ceramic History Traced

Johs. Böe, assistant lecturer at Bergen Museum, in his lately published book, "Ceramics of the Iron Age in Norway," describes his impressions of ceramic art in Norway during the period 300-500 A. D. obtained from the several thousand samples of ceramic pitchers and pots found in old sepulchers and mounds and preserved in collections and museums.

The ceramic jars preserved from earlier centuries of plain earthenware and beautiful design are not originally Norwegian, but the influence of Denmark and Germany are especially noticeable, indicating shipping connections with foreign countries.

The ceramics from the third and fourth centuries, on the other hand, show no connection with the preceding period. The Norwegian ceramic industry started afresh and developed a production of its own in the fourth century. Ceramics became fashionable and a real ceramic industry grew up.

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Long Service Honored

Covering a period of forty-three years, between 5000 and 6000 medals for long and faithful service have been bestowed on servants, laborers and officials in industrial concerns and in private service by the Royal Society for Promoting the Welfare of Norway. A period of service of 25 years or upward in the same concern, in the same situation or in the same family, as well as a high standard of efficiency and good morals are among the conditions for this decoration.

Several hundred laborers and officials could boast fifty years faithful service and the longest term of service to be rewarded was one of eighty years.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Sweepstakes and the Nation

SHOULD lotteries be legalized in Great Britain? The controversy is popular at the moment, and there are many who see no reasons against their introduction.

Among some of the arguments used by those who would welcome the legalization of sweepstakes are that they undoubtedly add color to life, that they provide hundreds of thousands of our fellow subjects, who lead drab lives, with a little harmless excitement and give them, for a short time at least, the joy of anticipation. . . .

And now to turn to the other side of the ledger. Let us be quite clear in our minds as to why most people take tickets in lotteries. It is not for any altruistic reason. They take tickets, as Sir Arthur Stanley pointed out in his letter to The Times recently, because they wish to have a "flutter," or because they wish to make provision for their old age; not because they really wish to help the hospitals or any other charitable institution. If the participants desired to help the hospitals, their simplest course would be to send a donation direct, for although the hospitals benefit to a large extent, those who chiefly benefit are the promoters of the scheme and the winners of the prize money. . . .

But what is the net result of these large sweepstakes, boomed in the press from one end of the country to the other, upon the nation as a whole? Surely it makes for restlessness. Many of those who have taken tickets can ill afford their cost. Money which should be spent on the bare necessities of life is set aside for a part share in a lottery ticket. During the period of waiting for the race there is dissatisfaction with ordinary life and the ticket-holders think of what might be. Wrong values are enhanced, for the obtaining of money is made to appear the chief aim of existence.

After the draw, those who have been unsuccessful curse their luck, while the fortunate, who have drawn horses, spend many anxious moments deciding whether to sell a share of their tickets. Great are the regrets of those who own the three winning tickets and have previously disposed of a large share. The only individual who would appear to be entirely satisfied is that person who drew the winning horse and refused all offers, however tempting. Few of us are worthy to obtain sudden riches. Should we be happier if we suddenly found ourselves possessed of the dazzling sums dangled before our eyes? Only the finest characters can withstand the temptation involved in the acquisition of sudden wealth.

Gambling is like drug taking. You start by taking small doses, and, having once got the habit, you cannot desist. If gambling is harmful, as we think it to be, no end justifies it. From the standpoint of the hospitals, if sweepstakes were introduced into Great Britain, one of the results might well be that the sources of private charity, on which they have in the past relied, would dry up. Much of the present altruism and selflessness would no longer be called forth. But even if it could be proved that the hospitals of Great Britain would benefit by the introduction of sweepstakes, we should still be opposed to them.

In the present age we cannot afford to lower our standards; that is what we should be doing if lotteries were legalized. What the world wants at the present time is not lower but higher standards.—*The Spectator* (London).